

The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXV--NO. 7.

MASSILLON, OHIO, AUGUST 5, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 1,435



THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

ALL THE OCCURRENCES OF THE WEEK.

The Chicago board of trade is trying to freeze out the bucketshop.

Kansas will sue all railroads bringing diseased cattle into that state.

Prince Ferdinand has decided to come to Bulgaria and rule, revolt or no revolt.

W. H. Bassett, wealthiest farmer in Howard county, Mo., was gored to death by a bull.

Wilfred Woodruff, aged seventy-five years, is the new president of the Mormon church.

Mrs. Logan is recovering from the injuries received in a runaway at Carbon city, Ill.

Jesse Pinckstaff, Lawrenceville (Ill.) farmer, fell from a load of oats onto a pitchfork and was killed.

The Irish National league will not be proclaimed under the crimes act until after parliament adjourns.

Charles Reed, one of Gaitan's lawyers, has been forbidden to the Reich hotel, Jersey City. He was caught till tapping.

Mary and Catherine Kearney, sixteen and seventeen, sisters, drowned in each other's arms while bathing near New York.

Windstorms along the Schuylkill river in Pennsylvania caused \$200,000 damage to railroads, telegraph, buildings and crops.

Iron workers were refused a charter for a National district assembly Knights of Labor and now all the local assemblies threaten to bolt the Knights of Labor.

Drs. St. John and Dill, two prominent physicians of Chicago, aided in the escape of Boother McGarigle. Dr. St. John owns the yacht in which McGarigle fled to Canada.

James Gattis, a Republican ward politician of Pittsburgh, was mistaken for a "scab" workman by a party of steel mill strikers, who hung him to a lamp post. The opportune arrival of police saved his life.

One of the twelve bootlers being tried together at Chicago, has broken his pledge and pleaded guilty, creating confusion and a general "squall" is probable.

A warrant for the arrest of McGarigle, now in St. Catharines, Ont., has been issued at the instance of a Montreal broker named Baxter, on a charge of conspiracy.

Baxter alleges that when McGarigle was chief of Chicago's police he conspired to place his

Baxter's photograph in the rogues' gallery.

BASE BALL.—Metropolitan 6, Cincinnati 4; St. Louis 14, Athletics 6; Louisville 4, Baltimore 3; Brooklyn 4, Cleveland 1; Detroit 10, Philadelphia 3; Boston 15, Indianapolis 3; New York 17, Pittsburgh 4; Chicago 19, Washington 3; Lexington 14, Frankfort 7; Kalamazoo 13, Akron 4; Wheeling 6, Columbus 2.

A contract has been made between the United States navy department and the Hotchkiss Ordnance company for the establishment of a branch manufacture for Hotchkiss guns in this country.

Friday, on the North railroad of New Jersey, a "wind-up" train, running forty miles an hour, crashed into a train coming from Nyack, also going forty miles an hour.

The wildcat train was split into kindling wood. Both engines were wrecked. The first car of the passenger train was demolished, but the passengers jumped and saved their lives. Nobody was injured.

Five in Cincinnati Friday destroyed sixteen houses, mostly tenements, each occupied by several families, also four dairies with 165 head of cattle; seven other buildings were badly damaged and many others slightly so. The loss is about \$300,000, with not over \$25,000 insurance. Fifty families were rendered homeless and compelled to camp out until temporary shelter is secured by the authorities. They are mostly people of limited means or none beyond daily earnings.

Michigan crops are suffering from the

United States navy department and the Hotchkiss Ordnance company for the establishment of a branch manufacture for Hotchkiss guns in this country.

Friday, on the North railroad of New Jersey, a "wind-up" train, running forty miles an hour, crashed into a train coming from Nyack, also going forty miles an hour.

The wildcat train was split into kindling wood. Both engines were wrecked. The first car of the passenger train was demolished, but the passengers jumped and saved their lives. Nobody was injured.

Five in Cincinnati Friday destroyed sixteen houses, mostly tenements, each occupied by several families, also four dairies with 165 head of cattle; seven other buildings were badly damaged and many others slightly so. The loss is about \$300,000, with not over \$25,000 insurance. Fifty families were rendered homeless and compelled to camp out until temporary shelter is secured by the authorities. They are mostly people of limited means or none beyond daily earnings.

Michigan crops are suffering from the

United States navy department and the Hotchkiss Ordnance company for the establishment of a branch manufacture for Hotchkiss guns in this country.

Friday, on the North railroad of New Jersey, a "wind-up" train, running forty miles an hour, crashed into a train coming from Nyack, also going forty miles an hour.

The wildcat train was split into kindling wood. Both engines were wrecked. The first car of the passenger train was demolished, but the passengers jumped and saved their lives. Nobody was injured.

Five in Cincinnati Friday destroyed sixteen houses, mostly tenements, each occupied by several families, also four dairies with 165 head of cattle; seven other buildings were badly damaged and many others slightly so. The loss is about \$300,000, with not over \$25,000 insurance. Fifty families were rendered homeless and compelled to camp out until temporary shelter is secured by the authorities. They are mostly people of limited means or none beyond daily earnings.

Michigan crops are suffering from the

United States navy department and the Hotchkiss Ordnance company for the establishment of a branch manufacture for Hotchkiss guns in this country.

Friday, on the North railroad of New Jersey, a "wind-up" train, running forty miles an hour, crashed into a train coming from Nyack, also going forty miles an hour.

The wildcat train was split into kindling wood. Both engines were wrecked. The first car of the passenger train was demolished, but the passengers jumped and saved their lives. Nobody was injured.

Five in Cincinnati Friday destroyed sixteen houses, mostly tenements, each occupied by several families, also four dairies with 165 head of cattle; seven other buildings were badly damaged and many others slightly so. The loss is about \$300,000, with not over \$25,000 insurance. Fifty families were rendered homeless and compelled to camp out until temporary shelter is secured by the authorities. They are mostly people of limited means or none beyond daily earnings.

Michigan crops are suffering from the

United States navy department and the Hotchkiss Ordnance company for the establishment of a branch manufacture for Hotchkiss guns in this country.

Friday, on the North railroad of New Jersey, a "wind-up" train, running forty miles an hour, crashed into a train coming from Nyack, also going forty miles an hour.

The wildcat train was split into kindling wood. Both engines were wrecked. The first car of the passenger train was demolished, but the passengers jumped and saved their lives. Nobody was injured.

Five in Cincinnati Friday destroyed sixteen houses, mostly tenements, each occupied by several families, also four dairies with 165 head of cattle; seven other buildings were badly damaged and many others slightly so. The loss is about \$300,000, with not over \$25,000 insurance. Fifty families were rendered homeless and compelled to camp out until temporary shelter is secured by the authorities. They are mostly people of limited means or none beyond daily earnings.

Michigan crops are suffering from the

United States navy department and the Hotchkiss Ordnance company for the establishment of a branch manufacture for Hotchkiss guns in this country.

Friday, on the North railroad of New Jersey, a "wind-up" train, running forty miles an hour, crashed into a train coming from Nyack, also going forty miles an hour.

The wildcat train was split into kindling wood. Both engines were wrecked. The first car of the passenger train was demolished, but the passengers jumped and saved their lives. Nobody was injured.

Five in Cincinnati Friday destroyed sixteen houses, mostly tenements, each occupied by several families, also four dairies with 165 head of cattle; seven other buildings were badly damaged and many others slightly so. The loss is about \$300,000, with not over \$25,000 insurance. Fifty families were rendered homeless and compelled to camp out until temporary shelter is secured by the authorities. They are mostly people of limited means or none beyond daily earnings.

Michigan crops are suffering from the

United States navy department and the Hotchkiss Ordnance company for the establishment of a branch manufacture for Hotchkiss guns in this country.

Friday, on the North railroad of New Jersey, a "wind-up" train, running forty miles an hour, crashed into a train coming from Nyack, also going forty miles an hour.

The wildcat train was split into kindling wood. Both engines were wrecked. The first car of the passenger train was demolished, but the passengers jumped and saved their lives. Nobody was injured.

Five in Cincinnati Friday destroyed sixteen houses, mostly tenements, each occupied by several families, also four dairies with 165 head of cattle; seven other buildings were badly damaged and many others slightly so. The loss is about \$300,000, with not over \$25,000 insurance. Fifty families were rendered homeless and compelled to camp out until temporary shelter is secured by the authorities. They are mostly people of limited means or none beyond daily earnings.

Michigan crops are suffering from the

United States navy department and the Hotchkiss Ordnance company for the establishment of a branch manufacture for Hotchkiss guns in this country.

Friday, on the North railroad of New Jersey, a "wind-up" train, running forty miles an hour, crashed into a train coming from Nyack, also going forty miles an hour.

The wildcat train was split into kindling wood. Both engines were wrecked. The first car of the passenger train was demolished, but the passengers jumped and saved their lives. Nobody was injured.

Five in Cincinnati Friday destroyed sixteen houses, mostly tenements, each occupied by several families, also four dairies with 165 head of cattle; seven other buildings were badly damaged and many others slightly so. The loss is about \$300,000, with not over \$25,000 insurance. Fifty families were rendered homeless and compelled to camp out until temporary shelter is secured by the authorities. They are mostly people of limited means or none beyond daily earnings.

Michigan crops are suffering from the

United States navy department and the Hotchkiss Ordnance company for the establishment of a branch manufacture for Hotchkiss guns in this country.

Friday, on the North railroad of New Jersey, a "wind-up" train, running forty miles an hour, crashed into a train coming from Nyack, also going forty miles an hour.

The wildcat train was split into kindling wood. Both engines were wrecked. The first car of the passenger train was demolished, but the passengers jumped and saved their lives. Nobody was injured.

Five in Cincinnati Friday destroyed sixteen houses, mostly tenements, each occupied by several families, also four dairies with 165 head of cattle; seven other buildings were badly damaged and many others slightly so. The loss is about \$300,000, with not over \$25,000 insurance. Fifty families were rendered homeless and compelled to camp out until temporary shelter is secured by the authorities. They are mostly people of limited means or none beyond daily earnings.

Michigan crops are suffering from the

United States navy department and the Hotchkiss Ordnance company for the establishment of a branch manufacture for Hotchkiss guns in this country.

Friday, on the North railroad of New Jersey, a "wind-up" train, running forty miles an hour, crashed into a train coming from Nyack, also going forty miles an hour.

The wildcat train was split into kindling wood. Both engines were wrecked. The first car of the passenger train was demolished, but the passengers jumped and saved their lives. Nobody was injured.

Five in Cincinnati Friday destroyed sixteen houses, mostly tenements, each occupied by several families, also four dairies with 165 head of cattle; seven other buildings were badly damaged and many others slightly so. The loss is about \$300,000, with not over \$25,000 insurance. Fifty families were rendered homeless and compelled to camp out until temporary shelter is secured by the authorities. They are mostly people of limited means or none beyond daily earnings.

Michigan crops are suffering from the

United States navy department and the Hotchkiss Ordnance company for the establishment of a branch manufacture for Hotchkiss guns in this country.

Friday, on the North railroad of New Jersey, a "wind-up" train, running forty miles an hour, crashed into a train coming from Nyack, also going forty miles an hour.

The wildcat train was split into kindling wood. Both engines were wrecked. The first car of the passenger train was demolished, but the passengers jumped and saved their lives. Nobody was injured.

Five in Cincinnati Friday destroyed sixteen houses, mostly tenements, each occupied by several families, also four dairies with 165 head of cattle; seven other buildings were badly damaged and many others slightly so. The loss is about \$300,000, with not over \$25,000 insurance. Fifty families were rendered homeless and compelled to camp out until temporary shelter is secured by the authorities. They are mostly people of limited means or none beyond daily earnings.

Michigan crops are suffering from the

United States navy department and the Hotchkiss Ordnance company for the establishment of a branch manufacture for Hotchkiss guns in this country.

Friday, on the North railroad of New Jersey, a "wind-up" train, running forty miles an hour, crashed into a train coming from Nyack, also going forty miles an hour.

The wildcat train was split into kindling wood. Both engines were wrecked. The first car of the passenger train was demolished, but the passengers jumped and saved their lives. Nobody was injured.

Five in Cincinnati Friday destroyed sixteen houses, mostly tenements, each occupied by several families, also four dairies with 165 head of cattle; seven other buildings were badly damaged and many others slightly so. The loss is about \$300,000, with not over \$25,000 insurance. Fifty families were rendered homeless and compelled to camp out until temporary shelter is secured by the authorities. They are mostly people of limited means or none beyond daily earnings.

Michigan crops are suffering from the

United States navy department and the Hotchkiss Ordnance company for the establishment of a branch manufacture for Hotchkiss guns in this country.

Friday, on the North railroad of New Jersey, a "wind-up" train, running forty miles an hour, crashed into a train coming from Nyack, also going forty miles an hour.

The wildcat train was split into kindling wood. Both engines were wrecked. The first car of the passenger train was demolished, but the passengers jumped and saved their lives. Nobody was injured.

Five in Cincinnati Friday destroyed sixteen houses, mostly tenements, each occupied by several families, also four dairies with 165 head of cattle; seven other buildings were badly damaged and many others slightly so. The loss is about \$300,000, with not over \$25,000 insurance. Fifty families were rendered homeless and compelled to camp out until temporary shelter is secured by the authorities. They are mostly people of limited means or none beyond daily earnings.

Michigan crops are suffering from the

United States navy department and the Hotchkiss Ordnance company for the establishment of a branch manufacture for Hotchkiss guns in this country.

Friday, on the North railroad of New Jersey, a "wind-up" train, running forty miles an hour, crashed into a train coming from Nyack, also going forty miles an hour.

The wildcat train was split into kindling wood. Both engines were wrecked. The first car of the passenger train was demolished, but the passengers jumped and saved their lives. Nobody was injured.

Five in Cincinnati Friday destroyed sixteen houses, mostly tenements, each occupied by several families, also four dairies with 165 head of cattle; seven other buildings were badly damaged and many others slightly so. The loss is about \$300,000, with not over \$25,000 insurance. Fifty families were rendered homeless and compelled to camp out until temporary shelter is secured by the authorities. They are mostly people of limited means or none beyond daily earnings.

Michigan crops are suffering from the

United States navy department and the Hotchkiss Ordnance company for the establishment of a branch manufacture for Hotchkiss guns in this country.

Friday, on the North railroad of New Jersey, a "wind-up" train, running forty miles an hour, crashed into a train coming from Nyack, also going forty miles an hour.

The wildcat train was split into kindling wood. Both engines were wrecked. The first car of the passenger train was demolished, but the passengers jumped and saved their lives. Nobody was injured.

Five in Cincinnati Friday destroyed sixteen houses, mostly tenements, each occupied by several families, also four dairies with 165 head of cattle; seven other buildings were badly damaged and many others slightly so. The loss is about \$300,000, with not over \$25,000 insurance. Fifty families were rendered homeless and compelled to camp out until temporary shelter is secured by the authorities. They are mostly people of limited means or none beyond daily earnings.

Michigan crops are suffering from the

United States navy department and the Hotchkiss Ordnance company for the establishment of a branch manufacture for Hotchkiss guns in this country.

Friday, on the North railroad of New Jersey, a "wind-up" train, running forty miles an hour, crashed into a train coming from Nyack, also going forty miles an hour.

The wildcat train was split into kindling wood. Both engines were wrecked. The first car of the passenger train was demolished, but the passengers jumped and saved their lives. Nobody was injured.

Five in Cincinnati Friday destroyed sixteen houses, mostly tenements, each occupied by several families, also four dairies with 165 head of cattle; seven other buildings were badly damaged and many others slightly so. The loss is about \$300,000, with not over \$25,000 insurance. Fifty families were rendered homeless and compelled to camp out until temporary shelter is secured by the authorities. They are mostly people of limited means or none beyond daily earnings.

Michigan crops are suffering from the

United States navy department and the Hotchkiss Ordnance company for the establishment of a branch manufacture for Hotchkiss guns in this country.

Friday, on the North railroad of New Jersey, a "wind-up" train, running forty miles an hour, crashed into a train coming from Nyack, also

MASSILLON INDEPENDENT, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1887.

FARM AND GARDEN.

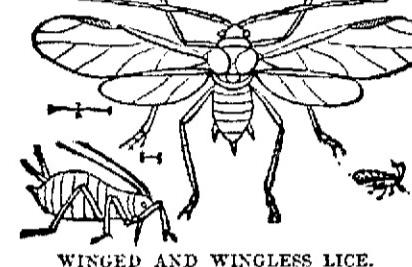
HOW AND WHEN TO PROPAGATE PLANTS BY LAYERS.

The Importance of Long Rows in Field Culture—All About Plant Lice, with Directions for Their Extermination by the Entomologist, Professor Cook.

Perhaps no family of insects is more widely distributed or more generally destructive and better known than plant lice. These pests do not content themselves with any single part of a plant. Some work on the roots and sap the vitality of the herb or tree; others draw their nourishment from the stems and twigs and thus blight the plants; still others suck the vitality from bud and foliage. A few work on both roots and leaves. Most cultivated vegetables, grains and trees have their characteristic plant louse enemies.

The first cut represents winged and wingless lice of natural size, also magnified.

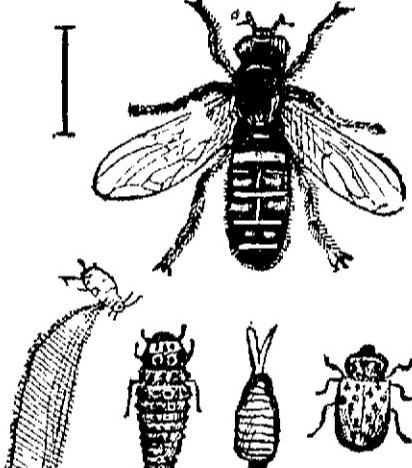
Plant lice on outside vegetation pass the winter as little, dark, oblong eggs, usually fastened to the buds. With the warm days of spring these eggs hatch, and so rapidly do the lice increase that soon they are counted by millions. Another characteristic feature of plant lice is their sudden disappearance. This welcome riddance is due, Professor A. J. Cook, entomologist of the Michigan Agricultural college, states, to insect enemies of the plant lice.



WINGED AND WINGLESS LICE.

The syphus fly, represented in the second cut, also the little maggot near it, revel amidst the plant lice. This maggot especially seems never satisfied, but is constantly banqueting on the lice. The lady bird beetles, especially the larva or grubs (see same cut), also do signal service in the same direction. Many people through ignorance destroy these useful insects. There are several species of the Ichneumon family of the genus aphelinus, very minute parasites, which also destroy these lice in great numbers.

A remedy suggested by Professor Cook, in a recent bulletin issued, is kerosene and soap mixture. To make this he uses one-fourth pound of hard soap, preferably whale oil soap, and one quart of water. This is heated until the soap is dissolved, when one pint of kerosene oil is added and the whole agitated till a permanent emulsion or mixture is formed. The agitation is easily secured by use of a force pump, pumping the liquid with force back into the vessel holding it. He then adds water so that there shall be kerosene in the proportion of one to fifteen.

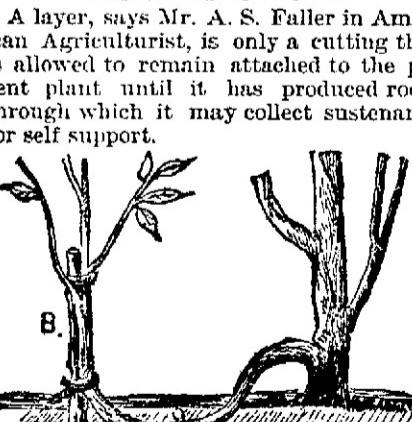


LARGE FIELDS AND LONG ROWS.

Mr. Bonham, secretary of the Ohio state board of agriculture, is a practical farmer and stock breeder, pork making being one of his specialties. To make pork profitably Mr. Bonham grows large quantities of corn to be fed with other food. His corn fields contain twenty-five acres each and are 110 rods long and about one-third that width. The corn is planted in check rows so it can be cultivated both ways. To illustrate the difference in cost of cultivating large and small fields Mr. T. B. Terry, who recently visited Mr. Bonham, tells in The Country Gentleman that one of these twenty-five acre fields can be cultivated the long way in three days, while the cross cultivation the short way takes four and a half days. The New England Farmer, commenting on the above, says: "In 1855 the cost of the corn in the crib, exclusive of land rent, was \$5.20 per acre, or nine cents per bushel. Including the rent of land the cost would be about \$13 per acre. And this is the same whether the crop be large or small. If 100 bushels are produced per acre the cost per bushel would consequently be only thirteen cents, while a crop of fifty bushels would cost twenty-six cents per bushel. The average yield through the country being only twenty-six bushels the cost must be about fifty cents per bushel. Large fields and long rows will do much to reduce the cost of this crop."

Propagating by Layers.

A layer, says Mr. A. S. Fuller in American Agriculturist, is only a cutting that is allowed to remain attached to the parent plant until it has produced roots through which it may collect sustenance for self support.



LAYERED BRANCH OF A TREE.

Various methods are employed to produce this result, such as ringing, girding, twisting, tonguing or partly dividing that portion of the stem or branch on which it is desired the roots shall be formed. All these distortions of the stems or branches of the plant layered are for one object—that is, to check the downward flow of sap. Roots then become necessary for supplying sustenance to the cutting, or layer, and are consequently formed.

The most common method of preparing layers is that of making a tongue on the under side of the branch. The operation is performed thus: Make an incision in the branch or part of the plant to be layered, just below a bnd, cutting through the bark and into the branch to the depth of one-quarter to one-half its diameter; then pass the knife upward for an inch or more, according to the size and nature of the plant being layered, splitting the branch lengthwise, forming the tongue as shown in figure 1, at a. The branch is then bent down and fastened in its place by means of a hooked peg, c, and the tied up to a stake, b, as shown in figure 1. That part on which the incision is made is covered with soil or other material that will exclude it from light and air, thus aiding the development of roots. In making layers of certain kinds of small herbaceous plants and slender vines it will

not be necessary to use pegs or stakes to hold the layer in place; but with larger plants they are usually needed for keeping the layered branch steady and in one position while the new roots are being emitted.

The proper time for making layers is as variable as is that for making cuttings. But, as a rule, layers should be made while the parent plant is growing most rapidly, because roots will be produced at such times more readily than at any other, although with several kinds it will make very little difference, as they produce roots freely under almost all conditions and from all parts of the plant. With the larger proportion of both deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, layering should not begin until the leaves have fully expanded and the new growth of the season is fairly under way. If layered earlier, many of the deciduous trees and shrubs will "bleed," as it is termed, from the wounds made on the layered parts, and the sap flowing from these wounds will often corrode and otherwise injure the exposed cells and entirely prevent the production of roots therefrom. Wounds made in the branches of coniferous trees during the winter and early spring months are usually soon covered by the exuding resin, the severed and otherwise exposed cells thereby becoming fully protected, not only against the influence of moisture from without, but it effectively prevents the formation of a callus and production of roots. For this reason, such conifers as pines, spruce, and firs should always be layered at a time when the sap is thinnest and flowing most rapidly, as during the first growth of spring and early summer. With some kinds of hardy deciduous trees and shrubs the autumn is the better season in which to make layers.

Of Interest to Peach Growers.

In a recent circular from Commissioner Henderson, of Georgia, it is made apparent that in the partial failures of the peach crop the particular orchards or trees that escape the effects of frost are generally the same in each recurrence of such failure, and it is further stated that peach orchards having this immunity from frosts are found here and there throughout the state. In order to call more general attention to this question and to learn from the observations of persons in all parts of the state the cause of these partial exemptions, inquiries were made of the correspondents of the department. These answers are of interest wherever the peach is cultivated, and are here given in substance:

In the answers received nearly all agree in stating that the fruit least injured is on the high grounds. The direction of the slope of the hill, while it may affect the time of blooming, is a factor of little importance compared with that of its altitude above the surrounding country. The topographical positions that prove best for the certainty of the crop are as follows:

1. Mountain sides, from the base to the altitude of 800 feet, regardless of the direction of slope.
2. Narrow valleys and coves sheltered by high mountains.
3. Narrow areas skirting the base of high mountains on all sides.
4. Ridges or hills and escarpments of table lands 100 to 800 feet above adjacent valleys.
5. Borders of large streams and lakes. Even in south Georgia, where the country is generally level, the exemption of the higher portions of slopes adjacent to river valleys is quite common, and has its application not only to the peach crop, but to all fruits and vegetables subject to injury from late spring frosts.

Franklin Webster, editor of the Insurance Chronicle, said of New York's share in these recent losses: "The recent large fires seem to have bunched themselves in and around New York, so that in the past six months the losses here have been twice what they were for the whole of the preceding year, making the ratio four times as large for the same period. If this rate should be continued it would of course be disastrous; but that is to be expected, and there is no reasonable ground for a panicky feeling. This year the extreme west has been fortunate. Last year it was the other way; the losses seem to alternate in alternate years between the east and west."

One feature in insurance business which has been brought to light in the recent losses is what is termed "Jumbo" lines, and the matter is commented on with surprise in insurance circles. By this is meant that several companies which had hitherto incurred a risk of a small percentage, have seen insuring a much larger percentage, and thus running into the "Jumbo" lines. Among those companies are said to be some well known companies of this city, Brooklyn and Chicago.

The Pacific Coast has been peculiarly fortunate, the losses for six months not exceeding 25 per cent. of the average.

On the whole situation an insurance agent said yesterday: "If this thing keeps up we are going to stop, that's all. It is something like the hot weather, we must have a let up or perish."

Lightning's Work.

New BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 29.—As the congressional limited train from Washington on the Pennsylvania railroad approached the first signal station south of Plainsboro, about 10 o'clock last night, the engineer saw a red-light signal ahead. A terrible thunder storm was raging, and the heavy flashes of lightning that now and then struck within sight of the train had caused the engineer to make all the speed he could. He was compelled to stop, however, until the operator at the station should get word from Plainsboro to turn on the white light. After waiting fifteen minutes he got word from Jersey City to disregard the danger signal and proceed cautiously. On reaching Plainsboro the signal operator was found unconscious, having been stunned by lightning. He will die. The same lightning bolt had turned the danger signal.

Fishery Troubles.

HALIFAX, July 29.—United States Consul George telegraphed to Consul General Phelan yesterday that the collector at Touris, P. E. I., had refused to allow the fourteen men captured in the seine boats on Sunday to go home. These men when taken had only shirts and trousers on, and the consul thought this was hard treatment, and telegraphed for instructions. The reply of Mr. Phelan was to send the men home by the first vessel sailing. The United States man-of-war Richmond, with Admiral Luce on board, and the cruiser Yantic are here and are placed under the consul's orders. The consul general instructed Consul George that if the slightest resistance was offered to let him know immediately, and he will take charge of the matter.

Longshoremen's Troubles.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Owing to the refusal of union longshoremen to work at night for less than sixty cents per hour, the National Line steamer Italy sailed two and one-half hours late yesterday. The agent of the line now says he will replace his 550 union men with non-union workers, and declares that all the lines have combined to lock out the union men, though he is the only one to admit as yet.

Previously Missing.

WAPAKONETA, O., July 29.—Philip Seed, while visiting his brother near Kosciusko, this morning, mysteriously disappeared. He is being looked for by a large crowd of persons. Great fears are entertained that he has been foully dealt with.

THE FIRE UNDERWRITERS

HEAVY FIRE LOSSES DURING THE PAST TWO MONTHS.

Only Two Insurance Companies Have Made Any Money the Past Six Months. Special Meeting of the New York Board of Underwriters on the Subject.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Tribune says: At the office of a firm of well known insurance brokers yesterday it was said that the past six months had been the most disastrous in the fire record of any like period, save, of course, in that embracing the Chicago and Boston fires. So far as had been learned only two companies had made any money in that six months. The matter has been discussed in every office and in every association of underwriters.

There is one striking phase of this matter which has come to the fore prominently in a few days, and that is the relation of Herr Most and his sympathizers to many of those fires. As indicative of the extent to which insurance companies are being roused to this question, it is only necessary to call attention to a special meeting of the New York board of underwriters held yesterday to discuss this very subject and adopt ways and means to meet the emergency. Herr Most's book bearing on the subject of dynamite and phosphorus as incendiary agents was considered at length, especially his claim that many recent fires were due to their use. Copies of newspapers, the book itself, and all available information upon the point were, a week before, handed over to the committee on police and the origin of fires, with instructions to make a thorough investigation of the matter and report upon some plan which would check, if possible, the great increase in the number of fires which were undoubtedly incendiary.

On this point a member of the board said yesterday: "John Most has become a factor in the subject of fire insurance. Our civilization has come to a pretty pass when such a red mouthed, ranting Anarchist's utterances have to be considered by fire insurance companies and means devised to abate their baneful effects. There is some means of reaching this man, and what the law can do will soon be tried. He openly boasts in his book that recent fires, or some of them at least, are due to the Anarchist. Whether true or not his utterances have had their effect."

On the subject of averting disastrous losses in fire insurance remedies have been considered by fire underwriters from time to time. Yesterday all phases of the matter was taken up. One measure proposed is that every person insured shall, in the case of a run of such extraordinary and for the companies, exhausting losses, share in a portion of his own loss. Another suggestion was known as the French system, in which every insured person must pay for injury done to contiguous property when the fire starts on his own premises.

This city and vicinity have been the great sufferers in the recent unprecedented losses. Said Mr. Kennedy yesterday: "New York has been the worst sufferer in the last six months, although Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities have done their best to keep up an undesirable rivalry. Just this morning we learn of another Milwaukee fire—loss \$500,000.

Franklin Webster, editor of the Insurance Chronicle, said of New York's share in these recent losses: "The recent large fires seem to have bunched themselves in and around New York, so that in the past six months the losses here have been twice what they were for the whole of the preceding year, making the ratio four times as large for the same period. If this rate should be continued it would of course be disastrous; but that is to be expected, and there is no reasonable ground for a panicky feeling. This year the extreme west has been fortunate. Last year it was the other way; the losses seem to alternate in alternate years between the east and west."

One feature in insurance business which has been brought to light in the recent losses is what is termed "Jumbo" lines, and the matter is commented on with surprise in insurance circles. By this is meant that several companies which had hitherto incurred a risk of a small percentage, have seen insuring a much larger percentage, and thus running into the "Jumbo" lines. Among those companies are said to be some well known companies of this city, Brooklyn and Chicago.

The Pacific Coast has been peculiarly fortunate, the losses for six months not exceeding 25 per cent. of the average.

On the whole situation an insurance agent said yesterday: "If this thing keeps up we are going to stop, that's all. It is something like the hot weather, we must have a let up or perish."

Lightning's Work.

New BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 29.—As the congressional limited train from Washington on the Pennsylvania railroad approached the first signal station south of Plainsboro, about 10 o'clock last night, the engineer saw a red-light signal ahead. A terrible thunder storm was raging, and the heavy flashes of lightning that now and then struck within sight of the train had caused the engineer to make all the speed he could. He was compelled to stop, however, until the operator at the station should get word from Plainsboro to turn on the white light. After waiting fifteen minutes he got word from Jersey City to disregard the danger signal and proceed cautiously. On reaching Plainsboro the signal operator was found unconscious, having been stunned by lightning. He will die. The same lightning bolt had turned the danger signal.

Fishery Troubles.

HALIFAX, July 29.—United States Consul George telegraphed to Consul General Phelan yesterday that the collector at Touris, P. E. I., had refused to allow the fourteen men captured in the seine boats on Sunday to go home. These men when taken had only shirts and trousers on, and the consul thought this was hard treatment, and telegraphed for instructions. The reply of Mr. Phelan was to send the men home by the first vessel sailing. The United States man-of-war Richmond, with Admiral Luce on board, and the cruiser Yantic are here and are placed under the consul's orders. The consul general instructed Consul George that if the slightest resistance was offered to let him know immediately, and he will take charge of the matter.

Longshoremen's Troubles.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Owing to the refusal of union longshoremen to work at night for less than sixty cents per hour, the National Line steamer Italy sailed two and one-half hours late yesterday. The agent of the line now says he will replace his 550 union men with non-union workers, and declares that all the lines have combined to lock out the union men, though he is the only one to admit as yet.

Previously Missing.

WAPAKONETA, O., July 29.—Philip Seed, while visiting his brother near Kosciusko, this morning, mysteriously disappeared. He is being looked for by a large crowd of persons. Great fears are entertained that he has been foully dealt with.

A Novel Bet.

While I am not a betting man, said F. J. Cheney, of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., I considered it my religious duty to make that fellow a bet. You see he was about dead, and I guess he would have died before spring, if I had not got him on the bet. You knew some men had rather lose their lives than lose a hundred, well, he was one of that kind, and we both came near being out, but I saved my hundred and it cost him ten dollars. How's that? He sent for me one day and said the doctors had all given him up to die with the catarrh. I told him that I would bet him \$100 that Hall's Catarrh Cure would cure him or I would give him \$100 if I failed. He took the latter proposition. This was three months ago; you see how he looks now, don't you, as well as any one, and a dandy.—American, Toledo, O.

Wall Paper!

You can always find a complete assortment of

Wall Paper and

Fine Decorations,

Window Curtains,

Hade Rollers, Cornices,

Poles and Room

Buildings. Also

LARGE STOCK OF

PAINT, OILS, VARNISH,

Mixed Paint Ready for Use.

House and Sign Painting, Paper Hanging and decorating done promptly, in town or country.

J. M. Walker,
No. 6 North Erie St.,
MASSILLON, OHIO.

CHOICE

City Property.

There is no better investment to be made than in real estate in Massillon, as the city is bound to grow rapidly and steadily. I have a number of

Finely Located Lots

AND

Comfortable Dwellings

Scattered in the different wards which will be sold upon easy terms. For particulars inquire of

P. G. ALBRIGHT,

German Deposit Bank

COAL! COAL!

PRICE REDUCED!

\$2 PER TON.

The Sippo Coal Company will deliver the Best Quality of Coal until further notice, at the very low price of \$2.00 per ton.

SIPPO COAL CO.

September 15, 1886.

John Baker Thompson,

Caterer, Baker,

AND

Confectioner,

Oysters are received every

TWO RAILROAD WRECKS.

ONE ON THE B. & O. AND THE OTHER ON THE CONCORD RAILROAD.

A St. Louis Express Train Leaves the Track Near Aurora, Indiana, Killing Two Men and Injuring a Number of Others Four Killed in the Concord Wreck.

AURORA, Ind., Aug. 1.—A terrible wreck happened five miles west of here, between Hillsboro and Cochran, last evening, on the Ohio & Mississippi. The St. Louis express, due in Cincinnati at 6:30, was troubled with a hot box shortly after leaving St. Louis. At Vincennes the box was cooled off and the train began to make up time. As it sped along over the twenty-five-foot embankment approaching bridge No. 11, the axle of the engine broke and the crash came.

The train consisted of a baggage, mail, five passenger and the private car of President Barnard, of the road. The coaches were filled with passengers, many of them being women and children. The mail car was smashed to flinders; the first coach was hurled down the embankment and broken and only the private car remained on the track. As soon as possible the men who were uninjured got to work to rescue those who were pinned under the shattered timbers. R. C. Baker, of Salem, Ill., mail agent, was first taken out. He was instantly killed, being buried under the debris.

Charles Wicherling, of Clark and Kosuth streets, Cincinnati, who was walking along the track at the time of the accident, was struck in the back by a car and killed. Mail Agent Peter Grimes was buried under a car and badly injured. It required nearly an hour to dig him out. Y. C. Yelton, of Cincinnati, another mail agent, was badly cut about the head. Thomas Duncan, a tramp, from Livingston, Ky., who was stealing a ride sustained fatal injuries. S. S. Green, of Madison, Ind., was injured about the head and shoulders. L. F. Brown had his shoulder and arm broken. R. McLean, of Hillsboro, Ky., was hurt in the side and back.

J. B. Erusal, a traveling salesman for the Pettibone Manufacturing company, of Cincinnati, was torn out of a car and lit head first in the soft ground. In all there were twenty-two injured. Farmers living near the wreck turned out en masse, and left nothing undone for the care of the wounded. The worst feature of the affair was that pickpockets worked the crowd during the excitement, and even robbed the wounded. They got between \$400 and \$500.

One on the Concord Railroad.

CINCINNATI, N. H., Aug. 1.—A frightful accident occurred on the Hooksett branch of the Concord railroad, this morning. The up accommodation passenger train reported nine minutes late and comes via the Sandcock branch. The mixed train from Pittsfield was on time and started south from Suncook for Hooksett to connect with the forenoon train. The Pittsfield train was on a siding a short distance from Hooksett, when the passenger train, by reason of a misplaced switch, ran upon the siding and careered into the locomotive of the mixed train.

Both engines are badly wrecked, as are also the baggage and mail car of the passenger train and many of the freight cars. The engineers and firemen of both trains had time to jump and escaped unharmed. George French, express messenger, and Frank Barney, brakeman of the mixed train, were instantly killed. There are a number of injured. A relief train has been sent from this city with surgeons and a wrecking train has gone to clear the track.

A later report places the number of killed at four.

CINCINNATI CENTENNIAL.

The Million-Dollar Guarantee Fund Completed, Insuring Its Success.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—The last meeting of the citizens' committee interested in securing the million-dollar guarantee fund to assure the centennial exposition next year was held at the Mechanics' Institute Friday afternoon. There was a good-sized attendance. Edwin Stevens presided, with Julius Balke, Jr., as secretary. The chairman called upon the secretary to read the amount already guaranteed. The secretary replied the amount had reached \$553,510.

Mr. Stevens then asked for any additional subscriptions. He thought the fund ought to be completed without difficulty, as less than \$50,000 was lacking.

Subscriptions continued to roll in until they had reached the total of \$1,028,500.

The announcement of the completion of the fund was received with uporous applause.

Mr. Stevens made an enthusiastic speech, complimenting the citizens on their splendid work. He was proud of Cincinnati and her citizens. This city never had failed in an undertaking, and never would. Several other gentlemen made speeches, and the meeting was turned into a sort of love feast.

Mr. A. E. Burkhardt then offered the following resolution, which was enthusiastically adopted:

"WHEREAS, There has been an effort made by the press of other cities to create the impression that Cincinnati is falling into 'innoxious desuetude,' and cannot raise a million-dollar fund; and

"WHEREAS, Some of the guarantees now held by the commissioners may prove unavailable as securities, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the committee be continued to raise a second guarantee fund of \$100,000 by October 1, said fund to be used only to make up any deficiencies that may result from unavailable notes in the original fund which has been raised."

Found in a Well.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 1.—A special from Kingston says the dead bodies of a man and woman were found in an old well last night. The skull of the woman had been crushed and the breast of the man shows a bullet wound. The bodies are believed to be those of James M. Fields and America Stockwell, who disappeared in May last and whose husband and wife, William Stockwell and Susan A. Fields, have claimed that they had eloped. Stockwell and Mrs. Fields have lived together on Stockwell's farm ever since the disappearance of their respective consorts.

A Popular Excursion.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—The weather for the past month has been extremely sultry, and our citizens have taken every opportunity offered to visit the seashore or some cooler climate. The railroads have run many cheap excursions to various points, but there are evidently many left who intend taking their vacation in August. The \$8 round trip excursion to Niagara Falls on the 3d over the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road promises to be one of the largest that has left this season.

Railway Station Burned.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—The Old Colony Railway station at Braintree was burned to the ground this morning. The fire started in the baggage room, and spread rapidly to the new brick tower recently erected by the railroad company. Both buildings were destroyed. Loss, \$5,000; partly insured.

WONDERFUL.

The Escape of Hundreds of People From Death.

A COLLISION ON THE FT. WAYNE ROAD NEAR MASSILLON.

In which Train No. 4 is Wrecked by a Runaway Engine.

"I never saw anything like it," said Mr. William Sorg, yesterday afternoon, as he sat on the porch in front of the home of Mr. J. B. Smith on Richville avenue, and talked about a collision which occurred on Saturday evening.

No similar accident ever happened in the history of the Ft. Wayne railroad, and while it turned out not to be serious either in the amount of damage done to property or individuals, yet it was a remarkable one, especially from a railroad man's point of view.

On Saturday afternoon a journal was broken on a car in train No. 82, eastbound, while it was near the Massillon crossing. The road was blocked for some hours, and among others, No. 4, the east bound express, due in Massillon at 3:20 p. m., was held back at North Lawrence, while the track was being cleared. I am a flagman on No. 94, a freight train. About this hour, we were going east also, near North Lawrence, having orders to go on a side track there at a certain time. The minutes were fast slipping by, and the engine was detached from the train, expecting to go ahead and open the switch. Before arriving at its destination, however, it was necessary to stop for a moment to pick up No. 4's flag man. The air brake was set, but when ready to start again, the brake could not be thrown off. Mind you, all this time our train of thirty-three cars was creeping up on the engine. Engineer George Maxwell and Fireman Charles Bediller both left the engine to find out the matter. While ordinarily it is against the rules for both engineer and fireman to leave the engine at the same time, there were extenuating circumstances in this case. Our train was coming up, and if the engine could not be gotten out of the way, a bad crush would have resulted, and the men in the cab might have been killed. Before the brake could be made to work, our car did reach the locomotive, coming at the rate of eighteen miles an hour, but instead of running it, they only loosened the brake, jarred the throttle wide open, and it began to move forward, increasing in speed every moment.

Half a mile further down the track No. 4 stood, well filled with passengers. Many had gotten out into the air, knowing they would be delayed some time. They saw the engine coming, faster and faster, and we saw it going. We knew what would surely happen, they might suppose that it was going on a siding. But when the switch was passed, those on the back realized the situation and gave the alarm.

Every one rushed for the doors, when apprised of the danger. One young fellow had gotten as far as the platform, when he remembered that he had forgotten his silk umbrella. At the risk of his life he pushed others aside and went back for it. In less time than it takes to tell it, our engine, which had gained a speed of fifty miles an hour, was up with the passenger train. By this time all had left the train except four persons, who were still trying to get out. With a horrible crash the locomotive banged into the rear car. Such a terrible impetus it had, that instead of telescoping, it actually split the car in two and demolished it completely. It crowded itself inside the car until only the cab could be seen. The shock to the other cars was of course very great, irons were bent, and the drawbar on the engine broken. I should say that the collision took place about 4:30 city time, and I imagine the damage will be about five thousand dollars. The track was cleared last night, the passenger coach being loaded on to a gondola and taken off.

Dr. A. W. Ridenour, the company's surgeon at this place, was summoned by a telegram, and also Dr. Grill, of Orville. It was evidently supposed by him, from his official information, that many people had been hurt, for he came armed with splints and bandages. Happily, however, his preparations were unnecessary, as all had left the train in time but four ladies, and they were nearly out. Dr. Ridenour was unable to give their names, but it is immaterial, as they were only cut and bruised. The four were sent on to their destination. One lady was from Canton, one from Beaver Falls, one from Springfield, and the home of four is unknown.

Messrs. Ben Hurthal, Charles Beatty and Nick Peacock were on No. 4, and they describe the accident as seen by their eyes in a vivid manner. Had any one been in the rear car, escape from death would have been impossible. The very fact that only four were injured is the talk of all the railroad men to-day.

High Enough.

COLUMBUS, O., August 2.—Judge Joel W. Tyler of Cleveland, is in the city to-night. He will appear before the State Board of Railroad Equalization to-morrow in the interest of the Cleveland, Lake and Western Railroad Company. An effort is being made by other roads in that section of the State to have the assessment of the road increased, which the Judge will oppose.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

ISSUES ITS FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

Some Interesting Disclosures—A Long Neglected Field at Last Being Cultivated in Ohio.

The first annual report of the State Health has just been published. As the board was organized in May, 1886, and the report treats of its doings up to the last of October, 1886, a period of only six months is covered. The more important actions of the board have been fully mentioned from time to time, still the report touches upon many things not before clearly known.

Excellent as is the record of this organization for this period of half a year, it is hardly to be taken as a basis for future expectation as in the first three months of its existence its secretary was changed twice, and at no time have adequate headquarters been granted for its purposes.

The introduction states that "the board has been given the supervision of the State system of regulation of births and deaths," but it adds that no such returns have yet been collected, the principal cause undoubtedly being local indifference. However, estimates are made and it is believed that the death rate in Ohio is about fifteen persons per thousand. Assuming this, from seventeen to eighteen thousand deaths occurred in 1885 which were not reported. The statistics in regard to births are better. In 1885, 77,725 were reported. On the face of the returns the number of births doubled the number of deaths, a statement which in reality is very improbable. The total number of marriages reported is not far from correct. In the same year, 28,773, an average of eight per thousand, was recorded. The average in Connecticut is 8.5 per thousand; Indiana, 9.3; Iowa, 15; Massachusetts, 9.07.

The total expenditures of the board until October 31, 1886, amounted to the modest sum of \$1,065.81, and its liabilities \$510.

Outside of the information received from local boards, the state board has correspondents from Stark county in Marlboro, Canal Fulton, Alliance, Minerva and Louisville.

This volume contains numerous addresses and suggestions, and as a sort of public duty, the INDEPENDENT has printed many of them before, either in full or in part. But it is altogether too large a storehouse to be easily tumbled into a newspaper column. To go through it systematically would be much like giving a detailed review of an unabridged dictionary. It is a good thing if a large enough edition has been printed, to permit of pretty general distribution, for this document can be made the means of doing a good deal of missionary work.

As a book the report is complete and satisfactory, and proves very conclusively that if the State board of health in six short months can show such an excellent record of actual work done, in the course of a very few years it can be made an organization of priceless value to Ohio, and it will too if its appropriations are not reduced to the lowest extremity possible. Extravagance in one thing, parsimony in another. We can better afford to pay for good health than anything else.

Half a mile further down the track No. 4 stood, well filled with passengers. Many had gotten out into the air, knowing they would be delayed some time. They saw the engine coming, faster and faster, and we saw it going. We knew what would surely happen, they might suppose that it was going on a siding. But when the switch was passed, those on the back realized the situation and gave the alarm.

Every one rushed for the doors, when apprised of the danger. One young fellow had gotten as far as the platform, when he remembered that he had forgotten his silk umbrella. At the risk of his life he pushed others aside and went back for it. In less time than it takes to tell it, our engine, which had gained a speed of fifty miles an hour, was up with the passenger train. By this time all had left the train except four persons, who were still trying to get out. With a horrible crash the locomotive banged into the rear car. Such a terrible impetus it had, that instead of telescoping, it actually split the car in two and demolished it completely. It crowded itself inside the car until only the cab could be seen. The shock to the other cars was of course very great, irons were bent, and the drawbar on the engine broken. I should say that the collision took place about 4:30 city time, and I imagine the damage will be about five thousand dollars. The track was cleared last night, the passenger coach being loaded on to a gondola and taken off.

Dr. A. W. Ridenour, the company's surgeon at this place, was summoned by a telegram, and also Dr. Grill, of Orville. It was evidently supposed by him, from his official information, that many people had been hurt, for he came armed with splints and bandages. Happily, however, his preparations were unnecessary, as all had left the train in time but four ladies, and they were nearly out. Dr. Ridenour was unable to give their names, but it is immaterial, as they were only cut and bruised. The four were sent on to their destination. One lady was from Canton, one from Beaver Falls, one from Springfield, and the home of four is unknown.

Messrs. Ben Hurthal, Charles Beatty and Nick Peacock were on No. 4, and they describe the accident as seen by their eyes in a vivid manner. Had any one been in the rear car, escape from death would have been impossible. The very fact that only four were injured is the talk of all the railroad men to-day.

High Enough.

COLUMBUS, O., August 2.—Judge Joel W. Tyler of Cleveland, is in the city to-night. He will appear before the State Board of Railroad Equalization to-morrow in the interest of the Cleveland, Lake and Western Railroad Company. An effort is being made by other roads in that section of the State to have the assessment of the road increased, which the Judge will oppose.

It is a Pleasure,

Writes Mrs. Eliza Ann Smith, of Vermilion, Erie county, O., to tell the ladies everywhere that nothing surpasses Dr. Hartter's Iron Tonic for all irregularities. "It cured me when the physicians and all other remedies failed."

Miss Nelson, the first Danish lady physician, has just begun to practise at Copenhagen. She took her degree with the highest honors.

The liver and kidneys must be kept in good condition. Blood's Sarsaparilla is a great remedy for regulating these organs.

Send five cents to J. S. Martin, North Lawrence, Stark county, Ohio, for a sample of the American Healing Salve, good for man and beast, especially adapted for kicked or shoulder sore horses. Regular size, 50 cents per box.

A GROWING IDEA.

A Reform in Summer Clothing Suggested by the New York Sun.

In this tropical weather men generally are going about clothed with four thicknesses—an undershirt of cotton or woolen, a starched linen shirt, a waistcoat, commonly of woolen, and finally an outside coat. These victims of a fashion adapted to another summer climate than our own also wear a starched collar high up on the neck, and a cravat of silk or linen. While a woman, with her neck free, may look cool, neat and happy in comparison, a man presents a wretched appearance, and the more his collar wilts and his shirt front loses its starch, the greater his demoralization. The discomfort of his dress agitates his nerves, and the state of the poor wretch is lamentable. He cannot maintain the repose which is necessary to his comfort in such weather, and as the hours pass he grows hotter and hotter, until it is quite enough to start the perspiration to look at him. Now, what folly is it for men to subject themselves to all this discomfort. Instead of four thicknesses of clothing they have need of only one, and there should not be a starched garment on them. The neck especially should be left free and open, and every article of clothing they wear should sit easily on them, and be made of material especially adapted to the torrid weather. A light and soft woolen shirt, made as a sort of jacket, somewhat after the fashion for boys, is all that is required in place of this four thicknesses. When the loose woolen collar could be tied with a thin cravat in sailor fashion. Some such costume as that should be adopted by New York men in summer, and if this weather continues through August, as seems not unlikely to be the case, the movement in favor of the fashion may become very general.

Buckler's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, cracked hands, chilblains veins and all skin impurities, and positively cures piles, on no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Mrs. Salis Schwabe, by a gift of 2,000 pounds to the Teachers' Training and Registration Society in Naples, has enabled it to establish its work on a permanent basis.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peters ty, Iowa, tells the following remarkably story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c., at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store.

A Gift for All.

In order to give all a chance to test it, and thus be convinced of its wonderful curative powers Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, will be for a limited time given away. The elder is not only liberal, but shows unbounded faith in the merits of this great remedy. All who suffer from coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, bronchitis, or any affection of the throat chest or lungs, are especially requested to call at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store, and get a trial bottle free, large bottles \$1.

Speaking of woman's labor Mr. Powdery defined the position of the order in favor of absolute equality between the sexes, the same pay for the same work whether done by man or woman.

No Gold Feet.

Send one dollar in currency, with six cent postage, to Dr. King's New Discovery, 100 Broadway, New York, and receive a gold bracelet.

Dr. King's New Discovery, 100 Broadway, New York, and receive a gold bracelet.

Dr. King's New Discovery, 100 Broadway, New York, and receive a gold bracelet.

Dr. King's New Discovery, 100 Broadway, New York, and receive a gold bracelet.

Dr. King's New Discovery, 100 Broadway, New York, and receive a gold bracelet.

Dr. King's New Discovery, 100 Broadway, New York, and receive a gold bracelet.

Dr. King's New Discovery, 100 Broadway, New York, and receive a gold bracelet.

Dr. King's New Discovery, 100 Broadway, New York, and receive a gold bracelet.

Dr. King's New Discovery, 100 Broadway, New York, and receive a gold bracelet.

Dr. King's New Discovery, 100 Broadway, New York, and receive a gold bracelet.

Dr. King's New Discovery, 100 Broadway,

MASSILLON INDEPENDENT, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1887.

Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]

PUBLISHED BY

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
Independent Building,
No. 20 E. Main Street,
MASSILLON, - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	DAILY.
One Year.....	\$1.00
Six Months.....	\$1.50
Three Months.....	1.25

	WEEKLY.
One Year.....	\$1.50
Six Months.....	1.00
Three Months.....	.50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The DAILY INDEPENDENT wishes to be at once a pleasure and convenience to the people of Massillon. It is not a newspaper, but a weekly, and it is given to the public. It wishes them to consider their property and not a private enterprise. If this is done there will be no limit to its usefulness.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 72.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1887.

The Republicans have made gains in Kentucky.

The city ought to build some regular polling places in the wards in which there are none.

It takes 1,500,000 pounds of tin foil to answer the purposes of American tobaccoconists annually.

For light manufacturing, the water motor is bound to supersede the steam engine in Massillon.

The INDEPENDENT cannot afford to advertise General Thomas E. Powell's law business for nothing.

Barn dances are becoming very fashionable at the great resorts. Thus we gravitate back to first principles.

Captain Crawford is not likely to be obliged to enter into a contest to secure a nomination for the office of Sheriff.

The North street high school fence is doomed. The INDEPENDENT had an inward faith in its removal some weeks ago.

A Lincoln boom, says the Boston Globe, is catching its first wind in Massachusetts, according to the talk of the newspapers and politicians. This should not surprise anybody.

The Farm and Home asked its Canadian readers to express their preference for or against annexation. Out of nine hundred and ten answers, seven hundred were opposed to union.

The physicians say that a thousand dangers are hidden in old corks which are used again, and think that measures ought to be taken to prevent their sale to patent medicine manufacturers.

In the course of a few years it must be that fuel gas will be manufactured at the mouths of the Massillon coal mines and piped into the city. To this we are coming, and nothing can prevent it.

It may be fairly presumed that the Democratic county ticket will be representative of local feeling this year. The change from the convention to the primary system is to be commended in any party.

Massillon must have a course of lectures this winter. It is too early to say just how they will be arranged for, but after the pleasant experience of last year, there ought to be no trouble about having a course of some kind.

The press of Mexico is very much worried over the reported annexation idea of Americans. It is entirely unnecessary for the papers of that country to worry. The United States now has more territory than it can conveniently manage.

The Stark county Democracy have an organization consisting of a county committee of thirty-nine members, one for every voting precinct. With such perfect arrangements it is almost surprising that the Republican party can do as well as it does.

A few croakers are already in the field exclaiming that the country never yet accepted one of the great leaders of any party for president, and never will. The sooner we get over this foolish notion the better. It is bad philosophy and not good politics. Give us a man with brains and feelings.

Immediately following the Ohio

State Convention, the Republican League of Ohio was formed. It resolved to celebrate in future the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, and give the State to Blaine despite the action of the convention. Mr. Blaine's injunction to his friends is, do nothing foolish in my name; but these fellows appear either not to have heard of it, or do not care.—Pittsburg Times.

Victoria threatens to create a literary order to consist of twenty knights, fifty knights companions, and one hundred companions. She, of course, will assume the privilege of naming these worthies, and the rank she confers will be supposed to be indicative of their comparative merits. Any woman who could perpetrate such a volume upon the world as "Leaves from a Diary," is capable of almost any kind of foolishness.

John Sherman will to-day start from Mansfield for Vancouver, accompanied by Secretary of State Robinson and Congressman Townsend. They will go to Montreal, where they will take a special palace car on the Canadian Pacific Road for Vancouver, B. C., as their ultimate destination, all for a trip of rest and recreation. They will be gone about three weeks. "This trip," General Robinson said, "is carrying out an arrangement which was primarily entered upon on the 4th of this month."—Pittsburg Times.

THE BOSTON PRESS.
A glance at the outside of the Boston newspapers shows them to be so different from the steady going Boston public, that one wonders what has come over that city, which years ago rejected the services of so great a journalistic genius as Samuel Bowles, and sent him back to his Springfield Republican a disappointed man. Then the papers of that city were of the slow plodding sort, entirely different from the bright, even sensational productions of to-day.

It is safe to say that the press of Boston indulges itself more in fantastic head lines, than that of any city in the land. Even the Herald, that for years held on to certain old ideas regarding its make-up has at last succumbed to the modern idea, so well illustrated by the New York World, which is to give to advertisers anything they want in the way of space and arrangement. Years ago there was an iron clad rule among the better class of newspapers, that the head letters should conform in style to the body type, being no more conspicuous than it, and that the advertisements should be set with exactly the same type as the reading matter. Cuts were tabooed, and column rules could not be cut. Gradually the persuasiveness of advertisers broke down these old regulations, and to-day the only newspaper in America which conforms to these rules in make up, implicitly, is the New York Herald. The Boston papers held on pretty well, but finally they yielded also. Even as late as one year ago, the Boston Herald refused to cut its column rules, which was the last of the ancient laws to which it swore allegiance, but it, too, is a dead letter, and the Herald looks more like a theatrical poster than any sheet that is issued from the hub.

The Herald and Globe illustrate two opposite ideas very aptly. In their mechanical make-up they show every sign of sensationalism, in its outward form, yet on reaching the body of the paper they will be found to be respectable, always interesting and even scholarly. The Record is an imitation. It would be like the New York Sun but it never will. There is a certain spice to the Sun that shines for all, with which even its most common reporters are imbued, that makes it inimitable. But the Record is a good paper for all that, and for one cent, it teaches better politics, in a better manner, than any of the clamorous western penny sheets. The Advertiser is pre-eminently the paper of Boston, and yet is the most unsuccessful. Time and again it has changed hands, time and again it has been on the verge of bankruptcy, yet it comes out every day as bright and as able as before. The Boston press has made great strides in the last half century, and yet it is marked by a certain provincialism that will not disappear.

Ohio Fables from the New York Sun.
A well on Portage county, Ohio, farm serves the near-by residents as a great natural barometer. When the barometer is high the air is sucked in with a hissing sound that can be heard a considerable distance. When low it is expelled with equally great force. A tin whistle has been inserted in the mouth of the well, and the noise made by the air rushing through the orifice can be heard to a great distance.

THE NEWSPAPER IS THE PROPER MEDIUM.

Washington city has done what every city should do, made it an offense punishable with imprisonment to scatter advertising handbills in the streets and yards. Littering the streets with paper is a nuisance, there is much complaint about it, and measures ought to be taken to stop it.—Cleveland Leader.

NOT ONLY SUGGESTED BUT TRIED

Different plans have been suggested by which the minority may continue to be the majority.—Charleston News and Courier.

Thomas E. "McCormick" Powell trying to ride on another man's railroad road pass was a good deal like "General" Thomas E. Powell trying to run for Governor on the strength of his brother's military record.

The Gas and Steam Fitters Local Assembly, Knights of Labor, of this city, has decided to surrender its charter and merge in the Pittsburgh Local Union of the Plumbers' National Union.—Pittsburg Times

During the past four years, there has been a steady, decided, and quite regular reduction in the margin of safety in Kentucky, a State always reckoned among the strongholds of the Democracy. Forty-five, thirty-five, twenty thousand—at this rate it would not be many years before Kentucky found herself in the Republican column. Curiously enough, the period of decline in Democratic strength in Kentucky corresponds with the period of activity of the free trade idea, which the Hon. John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, represents more conspicuously than any other Democratic statesman, and the Courier-Journal, of Louisville, more energetically than any other Democratic newspaper.—New York Sun.

CONSISTENCY

Illustrated in Canal Fulton. Another Correspondent Expresses His Views of the Don. John McBride.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—It must be evident to your readers by this time that your correspondents "Dorsey" and "Pat" are no nearer the solution of the problem of putting the action of the Hon. John McBride in a light that would be creditable to him or to the Knights of Labor by making that speech at Canal Fulton on the Fourth of July. Now, the action on the part of Canal Fulton Assembly K. of L. and of John McBride in this matter has been nothing but a lot of inconsistencies all through. If you will grant me a little space in your valuable paper I will prove the assertion I make, to be correct. Now, it was inconsistency in the first place for the Canal Fulton Assembly to invite McBride to make a speech in their behalf on the Fourth of July, because it was their annual picnic, and knowing as they well did that while McBride still retained his membership in the order, he had denounced it for years and has used all the influence he could bring to bear against it, ever since he became the sole owner and controller of the O. M. A. It was inconsistent on the part of McBride to offer to make a speech in behalf of the order he had been denouncing for years, and just a few days previous to his great Canal Fulton speech he withdrew from the order, denouncing it and all its members and challenging any member of the order to show that good the order had done in the field of "labor." Considering McBride actions before and since that speech we think it would have been wisdom on his part to have canceled that engagement. But if he would not cancel it, the Canal Fulton Assembly ought to have canceled it for him. But the first meeting in open lodge after that speech caps the climax, by passing resolutions of thanks for that masterly address. Think of such resolutions to a man who had just denounced the order, and of course them with it. The passing of resolutions of thanks after such actions is the worst inconsistency in the whole proceeding. It reminds one of the dog who having been kicked by his master will turn around and lick his hand.

"Consistency, thou art a jewel." I was not in Canal Fulton Assembly the night that resolution was passed. There was nothing there that night but ignorance.

CONSISTENCY.
THAT FENCE IS DOWN.

The North Street High School will be Improved.

The board of education met Tuesday night and discussed the improvement of the North street high school. The bids for paving the sidewalk and setting curbing were opened and upon motion the contract for the same was awarded to John Meinhart. Other improvements are contemplated as soon as this is done, not the least of which is the removal of the ancient barricade.

Ohio Fables from the New York Sun.
A well on Portage county, Ohio, farm serves the near-by residents as a great natural barometer.

When the barometer is high the air is sucked in with a hissing sound that can be heard a considerable distance. When low it is expelled with equally great force. A tin whistle has been inserted in the mouth of the well, and the noise made by the air rushing through the orifice can be heard to a great distance.

NAVARRE.

Mrs. Amos Kalp spent Friday in Navarre.

Joe Thomas, of Mt. Union, is spending his vacation at home.

Menzler, Ross and Clemens are attending the races at Cleveland.

Lee Welty came down from Canton on Friday to visit friends.

Warren Klinker, of Canton, is a guest at the home of Geo. H. Criss.

Ora Barnett, of Canton, spent Monday last with his parents on Main street.

Miss Ida Wigert, of Canton, is a guest at the home of Mrs. Samuel Miller.

J. L. Captain, of New Philadelphia, is visiting Navarre friends.

E. B. Corl has secured a position in a cooper shop at Mansfield, whither he has gone.

The K. of P. lodge of this place attended the dedication of the New Philadelphia lodge in a body.

Abe Fisher, of Justus, was in town on Wednesday, and made his presence known laying off his coat and threatening to thrash "Daunies."

The scrupulous church members who would not attend Sunday excursions, oh, no, will take in the Coshocton camp meeting next Sunday.

On last Saturday little Daisy Leininger fell into the water-way near the lock and was taken therefrom unconscious. It took quite an effort to bring her back to consciousness.

Our village council has decided to erect a two-story brick building 24x36 for the fire department, on the vacant lot between the residences of J. H. Moog and Mr. Winterhalter. Our truck has been kept in an old stable for several years, for which the tax-payers were obliged to pay rent.

Mrs. Jno. Stamm is visiting Canton friends.

F. M. Corl and wife visited New Philadelphia friends over Sunday.

Fremont Marshal, of Wilmot, was in town on Tuesday.

Wm. Kirkpatrick and wife, of Ashland, U., are guests of S. M. Chase and wife.

Finley Kline is the new clerk in E. W. Bowers' tin store.

Rev. Slusher will hold a song service in the U. B. church Sunday evening.

The old steam mill has been converted into a ware room.

A company of young folks are spending to-day in Zoar, the village of the ancients.

The W. & L. E. railway through Navarre looks like a switch to a coal mine, instead of the main road.

The old Diamond rink rink is being reconstructed and fitted up to be used as a cooper shop by Mr. Conrad Baltzer.

Geo. Snively has resigned his position as drug clerk in the store of Grossklaus & Ricksecker.

The old well on Center square gave out last week, and not until then was its value fully appreciated. It is being repaired by S. M. Chase.

East end square is undergoing extensive repairs, and when completed will be the finest square in town. This is the proper place for the business of Navarre to center.

A very agreeable surprise was tendered Geo. Ray on last Saturday evening, by his young friends of the town. A sumptuous supper closed the evening's enjoyments.

Last week the county commissioners and a number of the citizens gathered at the Main street canal bridge and discussed the propriety of building foot bridges across the canal. Nothing definite was determined upon.

CHAPMAN.

Trustee Wm. G. Miller is on the sick list.

Grandma Forest's condition has greatly improved since last Friday.

Mordocai Davis and family are visiting friends in Forest City this week.

Joseph Healy and family, of Massillon, came up and spent last Sunday with their Chapman friends.

Mr. Geo. Donald returned home from Colorado to spend the summer with his parents.

Wm. T. Lewis, the D. M. W. of 135 K. of L., has accepted McBride's challenge and Columbus as the first place of meeting.

Mr. John Bell, the efficient foreman of J. S. Coxey's stone quarry, had the big toe of his right foot badly smashed on Saturday afternoon last. Mr. Miller was called and dressed the wound, and Mr. Bell is now doing as well as can be expected.

It seems that Pat Leahy must make the "Dorsey" of Canal Fulton, and gives us the title of back stabber. Poor fellow, would some kind friend please give him a piece of pie. He further says that he "will reply to Dorsey's slurs as soon as he comes out over his own signature," and wants to know what we meant by "shoo fly." Pat is now performing the baby act. We don't pretend to know anything about "Dorsey," but if it's any material aid for Pat to show up the points that he has either willfully lied about or exposed his ignorance of, to place us as "Dorsey," then for pity's sake go ahead, for it seems you have your knife sharpened for us

and awaiting an opportunity to begin

and cutting, and you can rest assured that we will hold the fight for you. What we mean by "shoo fly" was that life is too short to pay any attention to such a silly, insignificant charge as you placed at our door, but now as you gave us the title of back stabber, we have concluded to give you a hearing. So now go into it and do your best.

about noon last Saturday, while Mike Bohan was at work in the West Massillon coal mine, a large piece of slate in the roof broke loose and fell upon him, inflicting injuries of a serious nature.

His right breast is crushed, one lung penetrated, and several ribs broken. His face is also badly disfigured. He was removed to his home on the west side at once and is being given all possible attention.

Gun Club Shoot.

The following was the score made by the Massillon Gun Club on its range, on Friday afternoon:

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Piqua has three national banks.

Councilman C. C. Jarvis has another little daughter.

The Canton base ball nine played its first game Thursday.

The ladies of the Christian church will give a festival on August 5.

The roof frame work on Reed & Co.'s new glass works is going up.

Theodore Kramer is driving a brand new truck of modern design.

Ice cream and sherbet at the Christian church Friday evening.

The Canton office of the United Lines is now open and ready for business.

Jacob Leis, who lost several fingers last week, was out yesterday for the first time.

The Corns Iron Works have shut down this week to make necessary repairs.

The work at gas well No. 5 has not progressed far enough to be even interesting.

Harmon Shriner's horse ran away Tuesday afternoon, demolishing the buggy.

Gibson, a small village near Ottawa, struck gas Saturday, at a depth of eight hundred feet.

The work of graveling West Main street was commenced Tuesday morning by Contractor Crooks.

Eureka Encampment will work in the patriarchal degree Friday evening. All members are urged to be present.

There will be no band concert tonight, as the Harmonia band has another engagement which prevents it.

Capt. Kanneen, one of the ladies who opened this Salvation Army corps, is in this city and led the meeting Monday night.

A huge band wheel for a two hundred horse power engine was successfully cast in Russell & Co.'s moulding room Saturday night.

Congressman McKinley will speak in Canal Fulton August 20, the occasion being the dedication of the new school building.

The probabilities are that the endeavor of the Canton firemen to hold a tournament in that town will fail for want of financial assistance.

The Democratic State Executive Committee will be presided over by the Hon. Irvine Dungan of Jackson. John McBride is a member.

The Democratic primary election will be held in Warwick & Justus' white ware house on North Erie street, next Saturday afternoon.

The handsome and artless faces of Massillon's police force were taken in a group by a photographer, in front of the city prison, on Saturday.

Harry Wade took a header about three miles from Turkeyfoot lake, Wednesday, and had to travel the rest of the way in a carriage in consequence.

Albert W. Fitzhugh, before the Mayor for embezzlement, was bound over to probate court in the sum of two hundred dollars.—Canton Democrat.

Levi Harmon is in the county jail, having been unable to give the bond to keep the peace required by Justice Rogers. He threatened one Muskopp.

Miss Bella Moore closed her engagement in this city Wednesday night to a fair house. A light comedy, "Engaged," was presented, and was heartily applauded.

A. L. Jones, Esq., of Alliance was in town Wednesday, fixing up the few possible breaks in his political fences. He wants to be a Democratic probate judge.

The lost tools have been found in gas well No. 4. A small piece of steel still remains in the hole, however, and drilling cannot go forward until it is removed.

Twenty or more colored people of this place went to Alliance Monday to attend Emancipation day celebration. Mr. R. A. Pinn, of this city, delivered the principal address.

D. J. Smith & Co., formerly of Canton, have moved to Akron, where they will establish a new shop for the manufacture of clothes reels, wash benches and other goods of that kind.

The Lampson package carrier is being put up in the Bee Hive store. It is intended to carry bundles and cash to the central desk, and will rapidly transport a load of any reasonable weight.

Manager Drake says that so far as volume of business and amount of receipts are concerned, the Western Union books show little difference since the advent of the United Lines.

The Canal Fulton Signal remarks: "Captain Dick" Crawford, of Massillon, will be the Republican candidate for sheriff in Stark county the coming fall, and if he don't get there, will not be far behind.

Mr. C. B. Allman's sorrel mare, while tied by a bridle on a farm near Meyer's Lake, Wednesday afternoon, broke loose and ran into a barbed wire fence. Its neck was severely wounded, but it will recover.

Two pieces of flag stone fell upon Michael Ess while unloading them from the wagon Wednesday afternoon. His arm was badly bruised and his head injured.

His wounds though painful will not prove dangerous.

Little Lewis Good, of Xenia, O., was rolling an empty gasoline barrel on the sidewalk when it struck and ignited a match. Instantly the barrel was surrounded by a flame, which badly burned the little boy.

Canton people have raised almost five thousand dollars to build an industrial school. Massillon has a very efficient institution of this kind, but its good friends have not got five thousand dollars to establish it in independent quarters.

The Electric Light Company has a good deal of trouble in particular localities to keep their lamps supplied with globes. The lamps will not work satisfactorily without globes, and if a public sentinel will not prevent vandalism, it is hard to see what the company will do.

S. W. Kirby is building his new West Side photograph gallery on the corner of Canal and Tremont streets. The operating parlor will be on the first floor and portraits of all kinds will be taken. The proprietor will have capable assistance, and is himself well known in this line of business in Massillon.

Matters of news of a proper character and evidently from some one whose signature was unintentionally omitted, have been received. The paper bears no mark to indicate from what town it has come, and the envelope is postmarked Massillon. Will the writer please make himself known?

There will be an excursion to Akron on Sunday over the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad, on account of the laying of the corner stone of the new school building of the German Catholic church. The Knights of St. John and St. Joseph's Society will go in a body, and will take with them the Harmonia band.

Seventy-three years ago Monday, Mr. Isaac N. Doxsee arrived in Massillon from Essex county, New York, and crossed the Tuscarawas river, on his way to his new home about two miles and a half west of here. To-day the old gentleman celebrated the anniversary of his advent into this city by taking a walk across the river, over the same route he traversed nearly three-quarters of a century ago.

It would be difficult to present a complete list of the personal encounters that took place on Saturday. Not the least interesting could have been witnessed on Main street about 4 o'clock. A stranger sauntered up and planted a blow on the figure of William Amos. Mr. Amos bided his time, and a little later, when the stranger reappeared, Mr. Amos promptly knocked him down.

The crowd that gazed for hours Monday on two lazy Italians who exhibited an unfortunate cinnamon bear, may have believed it very good fun, but had they given the matter a second thought they would have realized that to make a poor brute go through unnatural movements all day long by the persuasive influences of jerks upon an iron ring in its nose, was positive cruelty.

The Cleveland Leader to day prints a cock and bull story about an attempted assassination of Charley Deckard, while he was passing over the "plains" to his home. The bullet which this young man shows and which it is claimed passed through the buggy and became embedded in the seat, is yet perfect, something decidedly unusual in bullets which have been forced through hard wood.

The fund arising from the tax on dogs is used primarily for paying for sheep killed by dogs. Whenever after paying all such losses at any session of the county commissioners there remain more than one thousand dollars in said fund the excess shall be transferred to the school fund. If that fund has been transferred to the general county fund the commissioners may be compelled to use the general fund to replace it, and may be required to increase the levy for that purpose.—Carroll Free Press.

PERSONALITIES

And the Matters Which Agitate the Society World.

Nick Peacock has returned from Indianapolis.

Michael Zink is now in the employ of A. Crone.

W. F. Breed has returned from his vacation trip.

Miss Helen Smith is visiting in Belmont county.

Miss Mattie Carroll, of Wayne county, has taken the white veil.

Mr. William Johnson, now of Postoria, spent Sunday in this city.

Lewis Bammerlin, of Canton, is visiting his parents in this city.

Mr. George B. Frease, of Canton spent Wednesday evening in the city.

M. M. Eppstein, a well known Toledo business man, is in the city to-day.

Mrs. G. D. Crumrine, of Carrollton, is visiting at the residence of J. O. Garrett.

Mr. F. H. Killinger and family are encamped on the shores of Chippewa Lake.

J. C. Keppler, E. S. Lind and D. L. Spotts, of Canton, are at the Hotel Conrad.

The INDEPENDENT is indebted to Prof. E. A. Jones for copies of Boston newspapers.

The Rev. Edward L. Kemp and wife have returned from their visit to Gambier.

Mrs. J. H. Hallock, of Ann Arbor,

Mich., is visiting her son, Dr. A. A. Hallock.

Miss Flora Volkmar is spending two weeks in Canton with her friend Mrs. A. Fichts.

Miss Clara Altekruze, of Canton, is visiting her grandmother and friends in this city.

Mr. Ben Hurxthal, of Mansfield, passed the Sunday with his Massillon friends and relatives.

Mr. Charles Beatty, of Cleveland, spent Sunday at the residence of his father, Mr. Henry Beatty.

Miss Laura Garver, of Navarre, went to Chippewa Lake, where she joined the Killinger family.

Mrs. C. L. McLain and children are spending this week at the Lake Park Hotel, Meyer's lake.

Mrs. C. M. Everhard and children are spending a week or two at the Lake Park Hotel, Meyer's lake.

William Kilway was married Monday morning to Emma McGuire, in St. Joseph's Catholic church.

Miss Anna M. Smith returned Monday from Akron, where she has been visiting for the past three weeks.

Miss Mamie Brown returned home yesterday from a pleasant visit of several weeks with Canton friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Garver and Mrs. Stahl, of Navarre, spent Sunday at the residence of P. G. Albright.

C. W. Schaaf and wife, Miss Seiberling and W. G. Robinson, all of Akron, were registered at the Hotel Conrad Monday.

Mr. Archer C. Corns has returned from a visit of one month to the Maine woods, Boston, N. Y., and other eastern points.

Mr. Warren E. Russell returned on Sunday from an extended visit to Saratoga, the Adirondacs and other eastern resorts.

Gus Sailer, a son of Mr. Peter Sailer, who for two years has been in Germany completing his education, returned on Sunday.

Ed Buehl, W. C. Snyder, and Lewis Shaub, the latter of Pittsburgh, have gone to Turkeyfoot Lake to rough it for a while.

Mr. Tobias Schott, cashier at Hubberger's dry goods store, is now taking his annual vacation, and will probably spend it up the lakes.

Jack Schaffert and William Penberthy have gone to Wichita, to escape the restraints of eastern society, and incidentally to seek their fortunes.

Among the Massillonians who attended the Orrville camp meeting, were Messrs. C. B. Allman, Henry Shriner, J. Spuhler, Joseph Glessner and Charles Conrad.

A jolly picnic party took tea in the woods yesterday, and after returning to the city, passed the evening at the home of Miss Carrie Killinger on Hill street.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Goodhart left Tuesday for Cleveland, where they will join a large party of friends and take a trip up the lakes to Duluth, on the steamer Japan.

Miss Clara Marsh handsomely entertained a large number of her friends last evening, in honor of her guest, Miss Rosa Rodabaugh, of Fort Wayne, Ind., at her home on E. Oak street.

On August 18, at the pleasant country home of W. G. Kitzmiller, four miles north-west of Massillon, a festival will be held for the benefit of the First Methodist church of this city. Supper will be served from 4 to 7, and the festival entertainment will follow. Every one is invited.

Real Estate Transfers

Filed at recorder's office since July 26, 1877. Reported by H. H. Trump, abstractor of titles.

Z T Shoemaker to Jno Borry, lot in Massillon, \$1,500.

Jos Marchand, Jr., to Jos Marchand, Sr., und $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ acre in Jackson township, \$215.

Assignee of L L Lamborn to U H Lower, lots in Alliance, \$1,497.

D P Peterson to Rachel Heitsman, pt No 33, Peter's addition, Alliance, \$3,500.

Jno N Trook to Gottfried Dammer, 5 acres in Bethlehem township, \$500.

H Bleakley to T R Morgan, sr, lots in T L & Co's addition, Alliance, \$700.

Leonard Hess et al to Peter Koontz et al, pt No 11, Massillon, \$1,600.

Peter Chance to Wm Cannon, No 3374, Canton, \$350.

L Boerner to Mary McGowan, No 3323, Canton, \$900.

H H Shanafelt et al to E D Streb, Nos 4079-80, Canton, \$1,225.

C J Shaffer to B F Sullivan, pt No 2,486, Canton, \$1,600.

H C Royer to C Forsyth, pt No 45-46, Jarvis' addition, Massillon, \$850.

Eva Sohneider to Jno Yost, lot in Massillon, \$400.

Fernan John to Johnson Sherrick, trustee of Canton Board of Trade 183-1000 acres in Canton, \$6,750.

Johnson Sherrick, trustee, to C & C R R Co, land as above, \$6,750.

C L McLain to W K L Warwick, No 94-50, Massillon, \$1,400.

J H McLain to C L McLain, pt No 45, Massillon, \$3,000.

H H Shanafelt et al to Wm Ritterspaugh, Nos. 4027-28 20-30 31-32, Canton, \$4,200.

H H Shanafelt to S I Carothers, No 4,054, Canton, \$625.

Fall term of Mt. Union college, Mt. Union, O., commences August 23. Send for catalogue.

7-2t

A BURIED TREASURE

SAID TO BE HIDDEN IN STARK COUNTY.

The Story of Simpson Gepford. Who Came East to Dig up a Fortune.

A month or more ago in the INDEPENDENT a personal paragraph announced the presence of Simpson Gepford, of Vandalia, Ill., who years before had made Massillon his home.

The writer did not know that he was telling an untruth in saying that Gepford had come east to see old friends.

Yet it is so. Simpson Gepford came to Stark county for the sole purpose, which he has had in mind for years, of finding a dead man's treasure,

which he believes is hidden somewhere in the earth.

He was a queer man, Mr. Gepford, so plain and prosaic in appearance

that when in confidence, before he returned home after a bitterly disappointing search, he told his story, it seemed hardly possible that he should harbor such ideas.

It is a queer story he told, and in repeating it the names that will be used will likely be familiar ones to some of the older of the Stark county farmers.

Once upon a time, before Massillon was thought of, and when Canton was only a cross roads, a man, rich in this world's goods, came from Pennsylvania and entered a tract of land, now known as the Volkmar farm, some where between Sippo and Meyer's Lake.

And his name was John Cruson. He lived all alone; no relatives came near him, and he was known to have money. Suddenly he disappeared.

Relatives wrote for him; neighbors searched for him, but John Cruson was not to be found.

THE MORMON PRESIDENT.

DEATH OF THE MAN WHO SUCCEDED BRIGHAM YOUNG.

John Taylor, President of the Mormon Church, Dies at Salt Lake City—A Brief History of His Remarkable Career—A Noted Journalist Dies at Toledo.



PRESIDENT JOHN TAYLOR.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 28.—John Taylor, president of the Mormon church, is dead. The funeral will be at noon on Friday next at the tabernacle. The body will be in state in the tabernacle, and the public will be permitted to view the remains. John Taylor was born in England in 1805. He joined the Methodist church in England, and emigrated to America in 1832. In 1836 Taylor was received into the Mormon church, and in 1844 Joseph Smith had a "revelation" naming Taylor as one of the twelve apostles. He did much missionary work for the church for twenty years in the Isle of Man, Liverpool, Scotland, Ireland, France and Wales. He was also editor of various church papers. He was with Joseph Smith in Nauvoo until he died and received four shots when the assassins opened fire. He has been present in the country since Young's death.

A son of Taylor was so zealous in the fight against him that he got into a Mormon paper in New York and threatened to expose the wickedness of the church. But although a good many of the members of the church, according to Young's report, abhorred and detested the ways of Taylor, they could not do it publicly, and therefore did it privately. They were afraid to do it publicly, and therefore did it privately. They were afraid to do it publicly, and therefore did it privately.

SEARCHING FOR LIFE.

Mormons Persecuted, Lynching and Convert Their Would-Be Converts.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—A dispatch to the *Post* from Augusta, Ga., says: Three Mormons in the county, of whom so much has been written of late, have numbered the days of their lives. They have crossed the entire land of Ku-Klux. For weeks past there has been in demand a trial of these Mormons, and the time was to take place last night. The popular mob, consisting of about twenty men, all brothers, masked and armed with cutlasses, muskets, pistols and clubs, met in a deserted spot a dozen miles from Augusta.

The party marched to the house where the Mormons were staying, surrounded it rapidly and quietly. A man named Anderson came out in night clothes and was followed by the Mormons. Anderson warned the Ku-Klux not to approach a step nearer his house. Steiner, the leader of the Mormons, then said that they were only carrying out the will of God, who had sent them, and that the newspaper stories about their preaching were without foundation, and that they only asked to be heard before anything was done with them. He followed with an earnest pleading. The talk was effected that the party sneaked off to their homes, leaving the Mormons unharmed. Some of the party had preached on the outskirts of the city for the past two nights and last night a mob of determined men went in search of them, intending either to send them from the state at once or lynch them, but the Mormons had notice and left.

WORKING FOR ENGLISH WAGES.

And Waiting the Convenience of the Contractors for Pay.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Charles Gooden, of Chicago, who was employed as a painter at the American exhibition in London, was at Castle Garden to-day trying to obtain transportation home. He tells a queer story of his experiences at the exhibition, which he pronounces a complete failure. The work, he says, was all done by English contractors, who paid starvation wages, and invariably kept the men waiting an indefinite length of time for their pay.

"We would knock off work at noon Saturday, and the contractors would keep us waiting until 9 or 10 o'clock at night, and often later, for our money," said he. "The English-working people laid the blame for this on the American management, whereas the English contractors alone were responsible. Several riots were the result of this treatment, and on one occasion the mob broke all bounds and tore down a large American flag which floated from one of the scaffoldings, and proceeded to burn it on a bonfire. I seized the flag, and saved it from destruction, but I came near getting laid out for it. The police, however, appeared on the scene just in time, and drove the mob away."

This indignity, according to Gooden, was witnessed by Consulting Engineer O'Driscoll, but the matter was hushed up.

Guiteau's Attorney Attempts Suicide.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Charles W. Reed, the well-known lawyer and ex-prosecuting attorney of Cook county, Illinois, who was associated with Lawyer Scoville in the defense of Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, and has of late figured conspicuously in political circles, having sunk lower and lower, attempted suicide by jumping from the ferryboat Chicago, into the river this morning. Officer Taylor, of the harbor police, rescued him. He jumped from the forward deck and arose to the surface just in time to be struck on the head by one of the Chicago's immense paddle blades. The blow knocked him senseless, and rendered Officer Taylor's work of rescue easier. Reed's head was badly cut in two places, and he was nearly asphyxiated. Reed has lost all his legal practice, and is reduced to great poverty. He was sent to the hospital.

Reed Pronounced Insane.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Charles H. Reed, Guiteau's counsel, who jumped into the North river Saturday, was pronounced insane by the physicians at Bellevue hospital where he has been confined. It is not known what disposition should be made of him.

He became a resident of this city after leaving Chicago, but for some months past has lived in Jersey City.

M'Coy Found Guilty of Murder.

The Jury Reached a Verdict After Being Out Over Sixty Hours.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Aug. 2.—The jury in the McCoy case returned a verdict of not guilty of murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictment, but guilty of murder in the second degree. This means life imprisonment for Alf McCoy. The jury had been locked up since 5 o'clock Friday afternoon, unable to reach an agreement. Last night they sent for Judge Deyer and asked for new instructions, which were refused and the jury were locked in their room again. The verdict was given by Foreman A. K. Fenton at 10 o'clock and the jury discharged.

At 9:30 Alf McCoy, the prisoner, was brought into the court room. He had lost his swaggering air and self-confident ways so that disgusted everybody during his trial, and had the appearance of a man who feared the worst and had spent a sleepless night. The prisoner was neatly dressed in a Grand Army suit, clean linen, and was now shaved. All his relatives were present. Robert, a brother, was so weak from excitement that he supported himself on his feet in the door frame leading to the anteroom. After the verdict congratulations were pressed on Alf by his friends, and his counsel filed a motion for a new trial. The verdict causes some dissatisfaction, and it is even reported all was not fair. But this is hardly probable, as Sheriff Yeager kept the jury too closely under guard to allow of their having been bribed.

The murder of Dr. Northup at Haverville, a few miles from Portsmouth, occurred in May. How Alfred McCoy, the postmaster of Haverville, who also kept a saloon, and his brother James, aided by James' son Pierson, took advantage of a petty quarrel over game fowls to assault the doctor in the street in broad daylight and in plain view of scores of witnesses and deliberately shot him to pieces is still fresh in the minds of the reading public. Dr. Northup was a Prohibitionist, who had labored zealously to close the McCoy saloon, the only one in the village. His efforts resulted in the foul plot ended in the doctor's murder by the McCoys. James and Pierson McCoy are now awaiting trial for complicity in the murder. Pierson's trial begins August 9. Alfred McCoy's trial lasted three weeks.

Mother Arrested for Poisoning Her Child.

Zanesville, O., Aug. 2.—Mrs. Anna Smoot, wife of a well-known resident of Zanesville, this county, was arrested last night and lodged in jail charged with poisoning her six-year-old daughter Carrie, who died very suddenly on the night before yesterday evening.

Carrie was found dead in her bed.

MCGARIGLE HEARD FROM.

HE ARRIVES IN CANADA AND IS INTERVIEWED.

He Says He Will Be Back in Chicago in Less Than Three Months and His Innocence Proven—His Arrest Ordered From Chicago—Dr. St. John Arrested.

SARNIA, Ont., Aug. 2.—Late last night the authorities here received orders from Chicago to arrest Bodie McGarigle, but up to this morning they have been unable to find him. McGarigle arrived here early yesterday morning on the schooner Blake. In an interview McGarigle said: "I will be back in Chicago in less than three months and when I come I will not be bound by any rascality that is now being held will develop my innocence of any corrupt act and will convince the people of Chicago that in spite of all the squalling that is made in court I am not implicated in any crooked transactions." The ex-warrior declared that in his transactions with the county board and the men who sold goods to the county he acted simply as an agent, and he was compelled to do that or be forced out of his position. Not one cent of the money stuck to his fingers. He never dreamed of any such rascality as has been developed, and assured the reporter that it was as much of a revelation to him as it was to any one else in Chicago. McGarigle repudiated the idea that Sheriff Matson was a party to his escape, and regretted that he was obliged to impose on the kind heart and generous impulses of the sheriff, but his life depended on his keeping out of prison.

Capt. Freer, of the schooner Marsh, which was in the same tow with the Blake, says that when the detectives on the tug hounded the vessel and inquired for McGarigle he invited the entire crowd into the cabin and opened a bottle of his choice cherry brandy. When they came on deck not one of them could have told a fishing smack from a steamship. When the Blake stove in the starboard quarter of the Marsh, McGarigle with tears in his eyes jumped aboard and begged Capt. Freer to put him ashore, which the latter did. The captain says he can hardly see how it is in any way liable, as when McGarigle got aboard the Blake she was on Michigan waters, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Illinois courts.

Dr. St. John Arrested.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—Dr. St. John was arrested an hour ago this morning by Deputy Sheriff Gross and locked up in the Harrison street jail. He was charged with aiding and abetting in the escape of W. J. McGarigle. He was immediately taken back when he was arrested and refused to talk. He was released before he was out of bed. Deputy Sheriff Graves was given a warrant charging him, on a charge of resisting arrest, and left for that gentleman's residence. Dr. St. John's bail was fixed at \$20,000.

Bodie Sentenced.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—Dr. St. John was arrested an hour ago this morning by Deputy Sheriff Gross and locked up in the Harrison street jail. He was charged with aiding and abetting in the escape of W. J. McGarigle. He was immediately taken back when he was arrested and refused to talk. He was released before he was out of bed. Deputy Sheriff Graves was given a warrant charging him, on a charge of resisting arrest, and left for that gentleman's residence. Dr. St. John's bail was fixed at \$20,000.

Lightning's Work.

A Number of Buildings Destroyed and Other Great Damage Done by Storms.

LANCASTER, Aug. 2.—The barn of Elias Reist, in Penn township, was struck by lightning during a heavy storm last night and burned with a large amount of crops and several animals. Loss, \$5,000; insured, Mrs. Abram Witmer, of Safe Harbor, while looking at the fire, dropped dead from excitement. The Port Deposit railroad bridge at Octon was washed away. Henry Haller's barn at Rothyville was also struck by lightning and burned.

Lightning's Work.

SOUTH NORWELL, Conn., Aug. 2.—During the heavy storm yesterday lightning struck the house of James Dillon and caused considerable damage. A young lady while walking on the road to Darien was struck by the electric fluid and instantly killed. A fisherman named Starr Koeler while lowering sail on his boat was struck, causing probably permanent blindness.

Burnt Burned and Church Injured.

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 2.—During a severe thunder storm at Terryville yesterday afternoon lightning struck the barn of James Freston, burning it to the ground. The Catholic church was also damaged to the extent of \$500, a bolt entering by the steeples and descending to the auditorium, tearing off great quantities of lath and plaster.

Murder of a Sixteen-Year-Old Girl.

<p

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

A LONG CLOAK WITH CAPE AND HOOD FOR INFANT'S WEAR.

A Description of Present Styles in Earrings—A Baby's Yoke Frock That is Sure to Please Many Mothers, Being Simple and Pretty.

The baby's frock shown in the cut is made of white dentity. In the front the skirt is joined to a short waist, which is belted, while at the back the skirt is joined directly to the yoke and confined by strings that start from the belt of the front.



INFANT'S YOKE SLIP.

The neck of the dress is finished with a half inch band of embroidery headed by feather stitching, and inside the edge is set a narrow facing in which a fine tape drawing string is drawn.

Children's Costumes.

A new variety of the Gretchen dress has the gathered skirt with hem and two tucks; the straight waist buttons in the back, and has three kilt pleats on either side of the center front that are laced across with silk cords to meet the straight revers of velvet which match the cuffs, high collar and deep sleeve caps.

Russian dresses have a pleated or gathered skirt, and a blouse that opens on the left has a cluster of shirrings at the front of the neck, and fullness at the back of the skirt gathered on to the close fitting back, the whole affair looking something like an apron blouse when the outside belt is put on, leaving the lower edge of the blouse about half way down the skirt. The band on this edge, high collar, belt, border on the blouse opening and bands on the shirt sleeves are of a contrasting goods, fancy braid or rows of feather stitching. If made of cotton fabrics the trimming may be of Hamburg insertion.

The introduction of plaid surah into children's costumes, says Domestic Monthly, has a very pleasing effect, forming as it does the plastron and gathered skirt, with coat bodice and tiny draperies of plain woolen goods. If the dress is of the peasant design the plaid forms the full guimpe and bishop sleeves. Another style shows a gathered skirt and cutaway jacket of fawn cashmere, with cuffs and collar of red velvet, and a loose plastron of plaid, fawn, gold and red surah.

A sailor dress, approved of by the authority quoted, for a large girl, has a kitted skirt of blue flannel, and blouse of striped blue and white flannel laced in front with blue cords over white buttons. The upper part of the leg of mutton sleeves are of the stripes and the deep cuffs of the plain flannel; the sailor collar is likewise of the plain.

Present Styles in Earrings.

Solitaire earrings are in as great demand as ever, but by no means represent the only style in favor. Two stone rings, as a sapphire and a diamond, or a ruby and a diamond, are much worn, the diamond being placed next to the ear and the other stone hanging from it as a pendant. The tendency is again to long earrings. Some new rings seen recently consisted of a diamond with a long pendant drop of onyx. Pear shaped pearls are used as pendants to diamond earrings.

Hoop earrings composed of either brilliant or colored stones, are another favorite style. The twisted hoop, one-half of which is set with stones of one color, and the other half with stones of contrasting hue, afford yet another variation in gem earrings that finds favor. Little flower earrings, with and without a gem in the center, continue popular, as do also the various modifications of the knot pattern.

Infant's Long Cloak.

The long cloak for an infant, shown in the cut, is made of cream white basket flannel. It has a thin lining of quilted silk. The hood is faced with white satin and the space indicated at the top shirred. It is pleated around the bottom.



A LONG CLOAK FOR AN INFANT.

The hood and cape of the cloak are joined together at the neck. Ribbon bows and strings trim the hood, while the cape is edged with full fringe. Both models described are Harper's Bazaar's patterns.

Lingerie for Summer Wear.

Wool dresses of all kinds call for linen or percale collars and cuffs. The former stand high and may be either straight around or turned over in points. Cuffs are not quite so close fitting as were last season's styles. Colored cuffs and collars are stylish to wear with traveling dresses, and come in variety of colors and designs, some showing small checks, some dots and others small figures of color on a white ground.

Fashion Notes.

Dresses made for mountain and seashore wear by tailors are of white faced cloth, the trimmings consisting of braid put on in arabesque and other designs. Silver and gold braids are much used, also dark blue and black braids.

Little girls are wearing dresses made with zephyr jackets and full blouse waistcoats.

Ulsters of English homespun, with cap to match, are worn by young ladies on long journeys by steamer or rail.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Diet for Complaints Incident to the Season and Other Timely Topics.

In cases of summer complaints prepared flour is not only the safest form of nourishment, but if the disease is in its first stage this diet will often relieve it so effectively as to preclude the use of medicine. Flour for this use is prepared by tying about a pint of it very tightly in a cloth, which is then put into boiling water and boiled three hours. Upon untying it, the gluten of the flour will be found in a mass on the outside of the ball. Remove this and the inside will prove a dry powder which is very astringent. Grate this and wet a portion of it in cold milk. Boil a pint of milk, and when it is at the boiling point stir in as much of the wet mixture as will thicken it to the quality of palatable porridge. Stir in a little salt and let this be the article of diet until the disease disappears. Mutton broth, which is also very astringent, may sometimes be advantageously used to afford a little change of food.

A small quantity of wild cherry brandy, a very little tea, thoroughly boiled rice, beef juice and toast also figure in the usually accepted dietary for complaints incident to summer.

Thirst in Infants.

Now that warm weather prevails it should be remembered that infants require water to drink as well as milk. It does not follow that because milk is a liquid it is capable of satisfying thirst. On the contrary, according to Popular Science News, being warm as it is drawn from the breast, it causes thirst after it has remained in the stomach for some time, the same as other food. It is this sense of thirst which causes healthy, breast-nourished infants to often cry for long periods of time after freely nursing. It is claimed that there are many cases of indigestion due to insufficiency of the child's gastric juice, which would be greatly benefited, or even cured, by allowing the child occasionally a drink of decidedly cool water.

The Infectious Period of Disease.

An English medical journal gives the duration of infectiousness in a number of diseases: Measles, from the second day for exactly three weeks; small pox, from the first day, under one month, probably three weeks; scarlet fever, at about the fourth day, for six or seven weeks; rupus, under three weeks; diphtheria, under three weeks. Science, in commenting upon this statement, doubts whether any one can fix the exact period during which any of these diseases may be communicated, as is here done with measles. Some excellent authorities believe that even before some of these diseases make their presence known, persons exposed may contract them.

A Tiresome Habit.

Many people unconsciously get into the habit of repeating questions that are asked them, and of asking others to repeat what they have said. One's experience with such people is usually something like this: "How long have you been in New York?" "How long have I been in New York, did you say?" or "I think it will be warmer to-morrow." "What did you say?" If one thinks he has been understood, all that is necessary, as a rule, is to keep silent and look his interlocutor in the face for a moment, to be made sure of it.

Mistaken Elegance.

A very mistaken idea of elegance is that which leads a member of her own family, a near relative or an intimate friend to speak of or to a young unmarried lady other than by her baptismal name. In notes and in speech she is addressed as Miss Blank, by mere acquaintances, gentlemen and servants. But the use of Miss by her own circle is not considered good form; for the reason that it leaves no distinctive title by which remote persons may mention or address a young girl.

How to Blow Big Soap Bubbles.

The following directions for blowing enormous soap bubbles were found in a letter to Harper's Young Folks: "I want to tell your readers how to blow very large soap bubbles. I have never heretofore seen any blown except by means of the old fashioned clay pipe, and six or seven inches in diameter are about the largest bubbles so made; but lately, in order to please my own fine youngster, I commenced to experiment in bubble blowing, and surprised myself as well as my boy by my wonderful success. I produced some beautiful ones, fully eighteen inches in diameter, or four and a half feet in circumference, and sufficiently strong to last several moments after leaving the instrument of their manufacture. Take good soapsuds, such as ordinarily used, and a glass lamp chimney, which should be well soaped around its lower edge. This lower end should be applied to the suds. A little practice is necessary to become a good blower, and it is best to hold the smaller end about two or three inches from the mouth, as larger and stronger bubbles can be produced than if the end of the chimney were held close to the mouth. A chimney such as is used on an Argand lamp is preferred for the purpose.

Frogs and Tadpoles.

The old frogs spend the winter in the mud. In early spring they come forth from their hiding places and during the month of April their eggs are to be seen floating on stagnant ponds, where they appear like masses of white jelly. In due time there emerges from this jellylike mass gradually, but surely, a family of tadpoles. First the heads appear, then the tails and finally the completed tadpoles.

And now begins the transformation that changes a tadpole to frog. The body of the tadpole grows broader, the tail becomes thinner and thinner until it disappears entirely, and in its stead come two hind legs. Soon the fore legs make their appearance, and in a short time all semblance of the tadpole is lost in the fully developed frog.

BOUNDARY DIFFICULTIES.

RUSSIA SOON INTENDS TO FIND AN OUTLET TO INDIA.

The Joint Commission did Not Settle the Boundary Question and Russian Troops, Guns and Supply Trains are Moving Toward Persia and Afghanistan.

LONDON, July 29.—The settlement of the Afghan boundary question by the joint commission at St. Petersburg, does not appear to have had a deterrent effect upon the military operations of Russia on the Afghan and Persian frontiers, where they are still being carried on without the slightest reference to the lines of demarcation drawn by the respective representatives of Russia and England.

In spite of the fact that the ostensible cause of dispute between the two powers is removed, Russian troops, Russian guns and Russian supply trains are moving toward the boundaries of Persia and Afghanistan as though there had been a declaration of war instead of a virtual treaty of peace, and the natural inference is that the czar's government does not intend that so small a thing as a boundary agreement shall stand in the way of the fruition of her plans to find an outlet to India sooner or later.

About simultaneously with the announcement in parliament that the boundary difficulty is removed comes a report that secret negotiations which have been pending for some time between Russian agents and the governor of Yarkand, in Chinese Turkestan, for the privilege of marching Russian soldiers across that country have culminated in the granting of the permission requested. This move on the part of Russia would seem to indicate that the czar is contemplating an attack upon Cabul, or at least a movement involving the massing of troops within a short distance of the ameer's capital as to make it an easy matter to capture the place when it shall seem necessary or expedient to take possession of it. If this be the case and there seems to be no other reason why Russia should want to march troops through Chinese Turkestan, no doubt can exist that an attack will be made upon Herat at the same time that Cabul is assaulted.

In this view it is difficult to see what has been gained by the agreement reached by the boundary commission. With Russian troops massed on the Persian border, on the border of Afghan Turkestan and within easy access of Herat, and on the Afghan border of Kafiristan, threatening Cabul, the czar is in a better position to ignore or repudiate a boundary than ever before. The British situation is rendered more disadvantageous than at any time since the beginning of the Afghan difficulty, and the ameer is made absolutely powerless to cooperate effectively with the Indian government, or to resist the encroachments of Russia on his own hook. The ameer sees his position, and is making haste to protect Herat by largely augmenting the army in Afghan Turkestan, but if the reports of Russia's extended operations be true, he is too late to prevent the ultimate fall of both Herat and Cabul into the hands of Russia.

TURKEY TRUE TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 29.—The porte has decided, it is semi-officially stated, to reopen negotiations with England for the settlement of the Egyptian question. The porte will ignore the other powers.

How to Blow Big Soap Bubbles.

The following directions for blowing enormous soap bubbles were found in a letter to Harper's Young Folks: "I want to tell your readers how to blow very large soap bubbles. I have never heretofore seen any blown except by means of the old fashioned clay pipe, and six or seven inches in diameter are about the largest bubbles so made; but lately, in order to please my own fine youngster, I commenced to experiment in bubble blowing, and surprised myself as well as my boy by my wonderful success. I produced some beautiful ones, fully eighteen inches in diameter, or four and a half feet in circumference, and sufficiently strong to last several moments after leaving the instrument of their manufacture. Take good soapsuds, such as ordinarily used, and a glass lamp chimney, which should be well soaped around its lower edge. This lower end should be applied to the suds. A little practice is necessary to become a good blower, and it is best to hold the smaller end about two or three inches from the mouth, as larger and stronger bubbles can be produced than if the end of the chimney were held close to the mouth. A chimney such as is used on an Argand lamp is preferred for the purpose.

What Is Neurasthenia?

It is nervous exhaustion. It is more common in the United States than any other country.

Physicians say that from the equator north, and from the arctic regions south, nervous diseases reach a climax in the temperate zone, the zone in which European civilization exists.

Neurasthenia is a comparatively modern disease, and is supposed to arise from the increased activity,

the nervous strain under which the American people live. In Europe nervous diseases classed under this head are but little known;

but our people are every day becoming more nervous and their organizations more delicate.

It is partly due to our climate, but principally to American enterprise.

What Became of the Hero of Fort Sumter.

Maj. Anderson, after the surrender of Fort Sumter, was appointed a brigadier general in the regular army, and sent to command the department of Kentucky. The state was then in doubt whether to become Union or non-union. Gen. Anderson was averse to action which was liable to irritate its population and found himself constantly between two fires.

The unpleasant responsibility of his position and his ill health induced him to turn over the command to Gen. Sherman. Anderson never took an active part in the war afterward. In 1870 he went aboard in search of health, but failed to find it. He died Oct. 26, 1871.

Did Halleck Arrest Grant?

After the capture of Fort Donelson, Gen. Grant went to Nashville (where he had sent Nelson's division), as he avers in his memoirs, for the purpose of conferring with Gen. Buell, whose advance also occupied that city.

Halleck reported to McClellan, then commander in chief, that Grant was absent from his command, which was "in a worse state of

demoralization than the Army of the Potomac after Bull Run." McClellan gave his consent to Gen. Grant's arrest, but it does not appear that the arrest was ever made.

After some correspondence between Grant and Halleck, the matter was dropped.

Whereabouts of Jenny Lind.

Jenny Lind—Miss Otto Goldschmid—the first great vocalist that ever came to America, is now 67 years old. She is settled in England, where she has resided since 1856.

Otto Goldschmid, whom she married, was the musical director of her orchestra when she sang in America. Recently she had charge of a choir and the female voices have had the benefit of Miss Goldschmid's training.

On the establishment of the Royal College of Music she was appointed one of its professors, but has recently resigned.

"Witness My Hand and Seal."

In the early days only a few scholars and priests knew how to write.

It was then customary to sign a document by smearing the hand with ink and impressing it upon the paper, at the same time saying "Witness my hand."

Afterwards the seal was introduced as a substitute for the hand, and was often placed beside the hand mark, the two forming the signature. This is the origin of the expression used on modern documents.

A Singular Postoffice.

The Cask postoffice is located off Terre del Fuego in the Straits of Magellan.

It is a small cask chained to the rocks. When a vessel passes it sends out a boat to the cask to take up the mail and leave the ship's mail in its place for the next vessel sailing in an opposite direction to take away.

The postoffice is under the care of the navies of the world, and it is understood that it has always been respected.

Lemuel Boyd, of Newport, Ark., was arrested while following his wife's body to the cemetery, and charged with her murder, which he had attempted to conceal by disposing of her remains so that it appeared she had committed suicide.

A Curiosity in Words.

Golden Days calls attention to the fact that the five vowels appear in alphabetical order in "abstentious," also in the word "facetious," and "abstenuously" and "facetiously" give us the y.

A CHAMBER SCENE.

Tread softly thro' these amorous rooms, for every laugh is hung with life, And kisses in harmonic strife, Unloose their sharp and winged perfume! From Africa and the Persian rooms, The carpet scatters a light hue; And heaven, in its blue boudoir, thing These stately flowers and azure bloom.

Tread softly like a creature fair The doily of love reposes; His red lips open like the roses Which round his heartbeating hair Hang in crimson coronets; And passion fills the arched halls; And beauty thwarts upon the air.

Tread softly, like a dreamer fair The winter sleep with deep snow, Who c'meth white, and cold, and mute, Lest who should wake the spring below, O! look, for here lie love and youth, Fair spirits of the heart and mind; Alas! that one should stray from truth, And one be ever, ever blind!

—Byron W. Proctor.

The Sponge.

Few people who use a sponge in bathing know that they are dosing themselves with poison. For a long while sponges were thought to be vegetables, but they are now known to be animals. They are fixed to rocks at the bottom of the ocean, and are gathered by divers. When first taken out a sponge is a dark colored, jelly like substance, resembling a beef liver, with a framework of tough fibers, forming a great many large and small holes. When the sponge is alive these fibers are covered with the jelly like substance. Its construction is adapted to permit the water to wash through it, from which it obtains its food.

When the sponge is secured it is usually buried in dry sand till the jelly parts off. After it is put into a wire cage and left in sea water till it is washed clean. The finest sponges come from the Mediterranean.

The Glass Bottle.

A very common article, but not one in a hundred who uses it knows how it is made.

The glass blower gathers sufficient melted glass on the end of the blow pipe, and blowing gently, rolls the expanding glass on an iron table, till it is about the required size. Then it is put in a mold, or rather the mold is put about it, for the mold is in two equal perpendicular halves, with a hinge which enables the blower to clasp it about the glass. He now blows again through the pipe, so that the soft glass takes the impression of any marks or letters there may be on the mold. By touching a cold iron or a wet stick to the neck it breaks off from the blow pipe, and is ready for the finisher.

A Singular Ornament.

The Cuban and Mexican ladies use the South American firefly as an ornament. They buy them from the Indians who catch them, drawing them by means of a burning coal on the end of a stick. The ladies shut them up in cages of fine wire, and feed them on bits of sugar cane. They also have to bathe them often to keep them alive. When they wish to use them they sew them up in little gauze bags, which they pin on their skirts or twist in lace

